The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931 VOLUME 56, NUMBER 6

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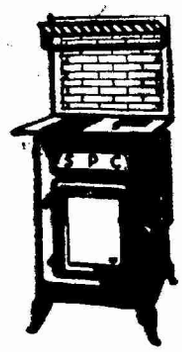

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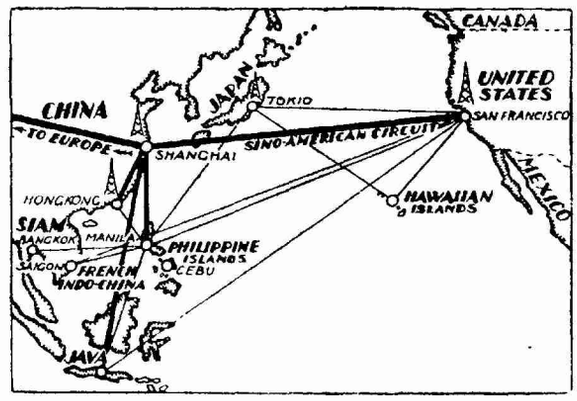

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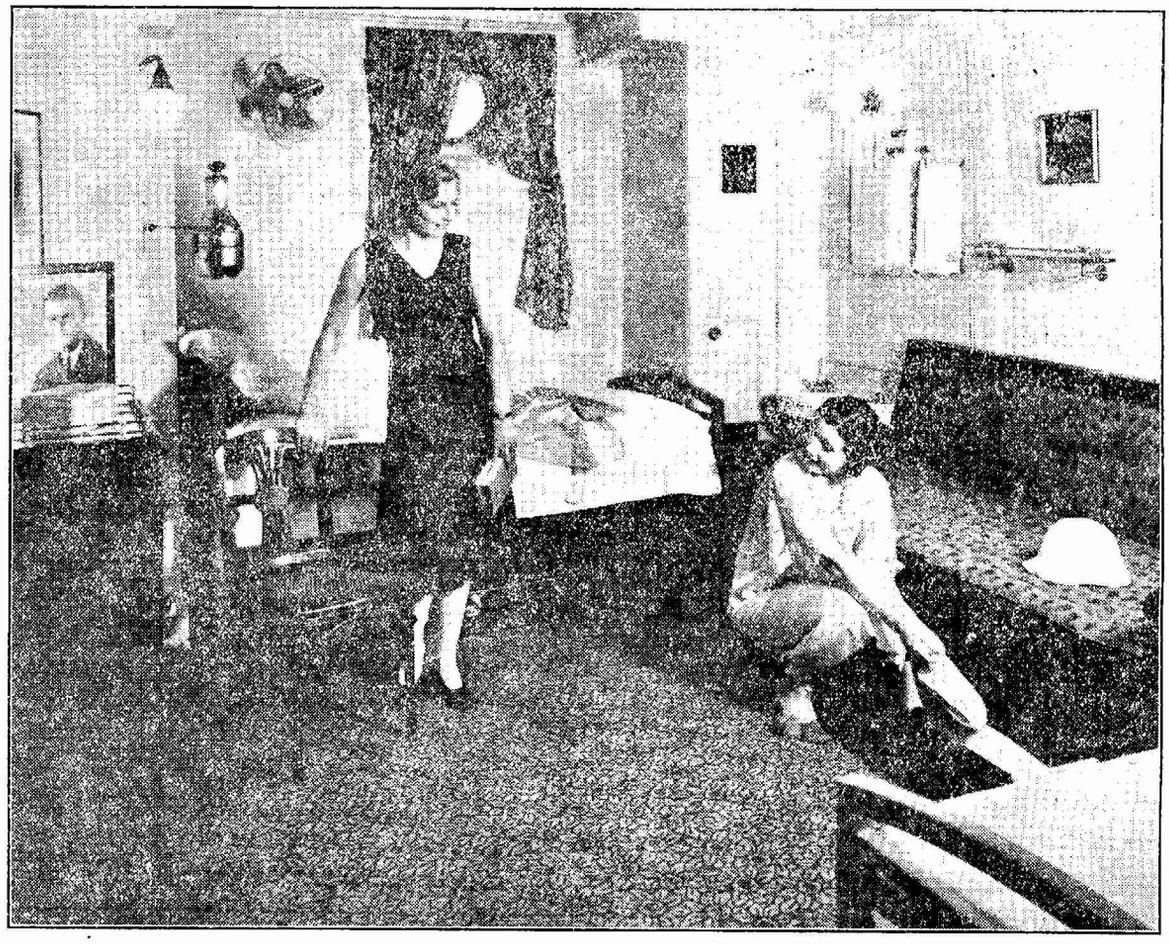

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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping) SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)

EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE

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CHINA LIKELY AFFECTED BY INDIAN COTTON BOYCOTT

THAT the Chinese cotton market is likely to be affected by recent developments in the Indian political situation is indicated in reports from Bombay which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on March 19. The report stated that representatives of Indian millowners from various parts of the country had met with Mr. Gandhi on March 18 and a committee had been formed for the purpose of giving practical effect to a plan to re-export from India large stocks of foreign-cloth which had accumulated in the country as a result of the boycott of British cotton piecegoods. The plan agreed upon provides for the formation of an agency with authorized capital of £187,000 which will undertake, at the owners' risk, the re-export of boycotted cloth to other markets. The carrying out of this scheme would naturally be felt in the China market. The report from Bombay did not mention the amount of unsold British piecegoods in the Indian market but a further report in the same issue of *The Guardian*, stated that "there are more than £1,500,000 worth of Lancashire goods held up in Bengal alone, and in addition large quantities in Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar, Karachi, Madras, and other places." In addition to these large stocks of unsold goods in India, the report stated that "there are also thousands of pieces held up in England by manufacturers and merchants, made against contract, and waiting to be taken up.... All these goods were sold and made when prices were very much higher than they are today, and the losses on them must be very heavy."

The reports in *The Guardian* dealing with the British piecegoods market also provided considerable inside information regarding the Indian political situation that has not been apparent to those who depend upon the ordinary news reports. For example it was stated that Indian traders were bringing strong pressure on Gandhi to enact legislation that would favor native manufacturers and dealers over foreign traders and manufacturers in future Indian tariff legislation. That the boycotting of British goods, picketing of shops selling foreign goods and the high and increasing tariffs on cotton goods, are largely responsible for demands on the part of British industrialists for an early settlement of the Indian question, was indicated in a statement of the Lancashire Manufacturers' Association and

Federation of Master Cotton Spinners on March 13. The object of the statement was to impress upon the British Government the "imperative necessity of doing all in its power to restore normal trading conditions in India by securing a complete elimination of the boycott of British goods and of picketing." Continuing the statement declared that there had been no discontinuance of either the boycott or picketing of shops and while the Indian activities were directed nominally against all foreign goods, "the boycott has undoubtedly been anti-British rather than anti-foreign, and in its intensity more anti-Lancashire than anti-British." In this connection it was stated that in January this year that British cotton manufacturers had sent to Calcutta 150 bales of a certain type of piecegoods, but in the same period the Japanese had marketed 4,000 bales of the same kind. The Senior British Trade Commissioner in India, in reference to the decline in British imports said, "As might be expected the reduction in textiles accounts for more than 60 percent of the whole, and is very largely attributable to political action." Continuing, the report of the Manchester manufacturers stated that "one of the worst features of the boycott and picketing is the fact that it is supported by individuals who have substantial interests in the Indian textile industries, and who are undoubtedly profiting by this anti-British restriction of trade." It was alleged that these same interests are now responsible for pressure on Gandhi to further restrict British imports and worse, force the re-export of large stocks of goods now stored in the Indian cities. Figures were cited showing how the restrictive Indian tariff was immensely profitable to native manufacturers.

THE COUNCIL'S NEXT STEP IN THE GREYHOUND CASE

WHILE the proprietors of Luna Park and the Stadium, the local British greyhound racing and pari-mutuel gambling joints are talking about bringing legal actions against the authorities of the International Settlement because of the Municipal Council's action in closing the resorts on March 31, few persons take these threats seriously. The reason is that an action against the Municipal Council would have to be brought before the Court of Consuls, at least two members of which are known to be strongly opposed to the whole dog-gambling business. But even if the Court of Consuls should, by some stretch of the imagination, attempt to hold the local municipal administration responsible for losses incurred by the dog-gamblers, any attempt to enforce such a decision would probably precipitate such a row in Shanghai that the May 30 incidents of 1925 would appear mild in comparison. The reason for this supposition is that any payment of damages by the Settlement authorities would have to come largely from the pockets of the Chinese tax-payers who pay most of the revenues for the upkeep of the local administration. Since the Chinese Ratepayers Association, comprising more than 3,000 Chinese tax-payers in the International Settlement, took the lead in agitating against the dog-gambling joints, it doesn't require much imagination to foresee their attitude in the event the Consular Court should attempt to hold the Settlement authorities responsible for losses suffered by the British dog-tracks through enforcement of the closure order. When the Municipal Council notified the proprietors of the dog-gambling resorts of the closure order several weeks ago, the Council stated that it would take over the leases of the premises occupied by Luna Park and the Stadium. What the Council will now do with these tracks is not known, but the suggestion has been made that they be turned over to the Chinese community for recreation purposes. In view of the claims of the promoters of greyhound racing in China that their motives were based on the desire to introduce a new "sport" into China, the Municipal Council might make a test of these announced motives by permitting dog-racing to continue, but only as a "sport" and with all gambling strictly eliminated.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LABOR CONDITIONS AT SHANGHAI

THE introduction of machinery and establishment of large-scale industrial plants in China have been responsible for labor complications which were unknown when China was an exclusively agricultural country. Actually labor troubles in the Western sense were unknown in China until the first decade of the present century, but the rapid advance of industrialism has brought labor-capital complications aplenty. These complications have been most pronounced in the industrial centers such as Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, hence any move on the part of the authorities to make a study of these problems is welcomed. Hitherto, the study of the labor situation in Shanghai has been handicapped by a lack of knowledge of conditions of workers and the causes of their difficulties. Fortunately, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Special Municipality (Chinese administered area) has sensed the need and has issued a series of publications on the labor situation with particular attention to the causes of the labor troubles, such as strikes, lockouts, the wage problem, the working period disputes and differences between capital and labor. It is hoped that as a result of systemtic study undertaken by the Bureau, measures may eventually be adopted for the solution of the most serious problems which confront other industrial cities in the country. The Bureau of Social Affairs, which is a department of the Shanghai Chinese Municipality, has undertaken the work of collecting statistics on the local labor situation during the past four years. Among the various publications issued by the Bureau, a recent study dealing with strikes and labor disputes, which was reviewed by K. P. King, manager of the Bank of Communications of Shanghai, is deserving particular notice and study.

Under the heading of "Statistics on Strikes" the Bureau has published two booklets, one being a report of strikes in the Shanghai Special Municipality during 1928 and the other a statistical collection of strikes and lockouts during 1929. Material for both publications was collected by investigators,hence possesses a first-hand value in furnishing a reliable basis for the study of

these two forms of labor troubles in Shanghai. According to the two booklets, there were 120 strikes in 1928, involving 5,438 factories and 213,966 workers. In 1929, the number of strikes and lockouts diminished to 111 cases in which 1,512 factories and 68,867 workers were involved. The loss of labor-days consequent upon these troubles, the statistics reveal is 3,010,926 in number in 1928 and 751,146 in 1929. The wage losses during these two years were serious for the workers, but a great decrease was shown in 1929, when the total sum of the loss was $488,695.20, while in the previous year, the figure amounted to $1,592,593.20. However, the looklets failed to give the figures of losses suffered by factories and other incidental losses which must have also been experienced.

The common causes of strikes and lockouts in most cases were disputes over wages and engagement or dismissal of workers, the percentage of such cases being 20 to 30 per cent during the two years, 1928 and 1929. The statistics dealing with minor disputes were mainly concerned with cases in which there were actual disputes but the factories did not in all instances suspend operation and most were amicably settled by agreement between the workers and the factories. For the second half of 1928, there were 222 such cases among which only 72 finally resulted in strikes. In 1929, the number rose to 382, but they were all peacefully settled without resorting to extreme measures.

The problem of wages naturally caused most of the complications between capital and labor in the Shanghai district, the general economic depression accentuating this problem as a cause of labor trouble. The rising cost of living, causing laborers to demand more pay, always at the same time causes factory proprietors to demand a reduction of expenses. This usually precipitates disputes leading to disagreement and ultimately resulting in strikes and lockouts. According to statistics for 1928, the average monthly wage of workers in various factories was $20.65 for males $13.92 for female, and $9.30 for child labor. Among the thirty types of industries investigated, textile factories, shipyards, and printing plants paid their workers generally higher than other kinds of industrial establishments. The average monthly wage of workers in these lines was usually between $25 and $40. Next to these were the silk filature, cotton mill and tobacco factory workers who received from $10 to $20 a month. As regards workers engaged in other kinds of industries, the sums varied from $15 to $25 a month. According to the figures for 1929 collected from 21 different kinds of industries, 2,326 factories were investigated which employed a total number of 285,700 workers, 30 per cent of them being males, 60 per cent females and the remaining 10 per cent, child labor. Among these industries, machinery works lead the list in number having altogether 518 factories and shops; the next, the printing business with 419 shops and the third, the cotton industry with 405 mills. The match and paper industries and etc., seemed to be less developed, each having less than 10 factories. As regards the number of workers, the cotton mills absorbed the largest number of Shanghai's labor population, altogether over 110,882 people being engaged in this industry. Next to this were silk-filatures with 51,376 workers. Among the factories which employed between 1,000 and 3,000 workers, were dyeing shops, match manufactories, sugar plants, porcelain manufactories, flour mills, sawmills etc. Regarding the payment of workers in 1929, the statistics showed that the average hourly rate was 7.3 cents for male workers, 4.5 cents for female worker and 3.4 cents for child labor. Estimating that all labours worked 8 hours a day, the rate of daily labor would be 58-cents for males, 36-cents for females and 27-cents for child labor. With reference to working hours, the dye-shop employees worked about 7 hours and 40 minutes a day; match, printing, tobacco workers worked on the average for 8 or 9 hours a day; laborers in sawmills, machinery factories, foundries, shipping yards etc., worked between 9 and 10 daily; those engaged by silk weaving and textile factories worked between 10 and 11 hours and the cotton mills and silk filature laborers worked between 11 and 12 hours a day. The workers in silk filatures and cotton mills constituted the greatest number of workers in Shanghai, according to the statistics. In addition to the foregoing, the Bureau is also publishing a series of books on general labor conditions. Two booklets dealing with living standards and living expenses of laborers are now in course of publication and will be issued shortly.

REPORTED B. A. T. LOAN TO SHANSI PROVINCE

ACCORDING to reports from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province, which appeared in two Shanghai newspapers, *The China Press* and *The China Times* on Tuesday of this week, the British-American Tobacco Company has been granted a monopoly of cigarette sales in Shansi in exchange for a loan of $20,000,000 to the Shansi Provincial Government. The money will be used for rehabilitating the depreciated Shansi bank notes which have been far below par since the conclusion of the civil war last year which resulted in the ousting of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, for many years head of the Shansi government. According to the report which appeared in *The ChinaPr ess*, all products of the British-American Tobacco Company will be exempted from taxation in Shansi and in addition the provincial authorities undertake to prevent the products of any other tobacco company, including native Chinese companies, from marketing their cigarettes in the province, the result being a complete monopoly for B. A. T. brands. The report in *The China Times*, a summary of which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on April 7, stated that the sum of $20,000,000 will be paid over to the Shansi authorities in monthly installments of $6,000,000. This report pertaining to the granting of a monopoly to the B. A. T. in Shansi province is of interest in connection with the recent visit of Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, President of the British-American Tobacco Company, to China which was referred to in the issue of *The Review* for March 14, it being stated at the time that Sir Hugo's visit was responsible for reports pertaining to the creation of a tobacco

monopoly. After spending several days in Shanghai and Nanking, the president of the B. A. T. returned to England last week, traveling by way of Canada and the United States.

Some Interesting Far Eastern Events and Political Tendencies

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, native of Annapolis, Princeton graduate, ordained Presbyterian preacher, author and newspaper correspondent, whose travels and investigations in the Far East are being financed by a French foundation known as the "Kahn Fellowship," has recommended that the United States turn over the Philippine Islands to Japan to be governed under a mandate from the League of Nations. Dr. Gibbons, following a considerable stay in China, Japan and India, has be n in the Philippines for several weeks investigating what he termed "nationalist movements and international relations." In an address before the Manila Rotary Club on March 26, the text of which occupied two columns in Far Eastern foreign newspapers, Dr. Gibbons declared that under existing conditions in the Orient, "complete, or absolute, immediate, or even partial independence for the Philippines is a will-o'-the-wisp; that the United States even made a mistake several years ago when it went as far as it did in granting the Filipinos domestic autonomy; that the Filipinos will have to be content for a long time to come, both for their defense and their economic well being, without immediate or complete independence." In conclusion he declared that if the Filipinos think America's thirty-odd years of administration have been in vain and have been destructive rather than constructive, that there is nothing else for the United States to do except declare the work finished and get out, because "Japan is the logical successor of the United States as mentor of the Filipinos. Japan could develop the islands better than America has done.... If the Filipinos want to get rid of the Americans, the Japanese succession is the only alternative I see. It would be impossible for the Filipinos to maintain complete independence against Japan.... Would it not be a good policy, then, in view of the Filipino attitude toward us, for the United States to negotiate with the League of Nations for the appointment of Japan as mandatory of the League for the Islands. A war over the Philippine succession would be thus avoided. We should be gracefully free of our unwilling wards and Japan would round out her mandated area in this part of the world, and have a new field for sorely-needed expansion."

***

Dr. Gibbons, suggestion for turning the Philippine Islands over to Japan, regardless of his motive for making the statement, is interesting because it hasn't been very long since Nicholas Roosevelt, formerly on the staff of the *New York Times* and now in the U. S. diplomatic service, suggested that the Islands should be turned over to Germany. Thus far there has been no suggestion for turning the Islands over to China, Russia, Ireland or Finland or handing them back to Spain, but one can't help suspecting that these suggestions for turning the Filipinos over to somebody else to govern is an indication of political incompetence on the part of those who have had the direction of Philippine affairs on the part of the American Government for a considerable number of years. For practically a third of a century the Americans not only have been promising the Filipinos independence, but have been preparing them for it through the development of political and economic institutions and a free public school system that could have no other end. Now, as the Filipinos have begun to respond to the inspiration of their teachers, there is almost universal "dismay." What are we going to do with these people who insist they would rather have a government "run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by Americans," to quote a statement by Manuel Queson, the Filipino political leader. One may well ask: What is the motive for all this talk about turning the Filipinos over to somebody else to govern? It sounds too much like a bluff calculated to frighten the Filipinos into keeping quiet about their independence aspirations. If American political genius has been responsible in the brief period of a third of a century in lifting a semi-civilized tropical people to a place where their economic well-being is said to be superior even to that of the Japanese and in this same period has promoted free public education to such an extent that general literacy is higher than that of any other Oriental people, excepting the Japanese—then we should say that American political genius, plus financial strength and military power, should be capable of taking the next step. To talk of turning the fifteen million Filipinos over to Japan or some other country, without consulting the wishes of the Filipinos themselves is indicative of a complete bankruptcy of the political principles, ideas and idealism upon which the American nation was founded.

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The *Living Age* (New York) recently published the following comment based on a dispatch which Baron Ungern-Sternberg, well known German correspondent, sent to his newspaper, *The Berliner Tageblatt*, the telegram referring to the recent action of the British Government in remitting its share of the Boxer Indemnity to China, with a condition that the money be expended for railway equipment in Great Britain:

> "Just as the United States returned the Boxer Indemnity to China in the form of scholarships to America, so the British—a generation later, to be sure, but animated by the same spirit of enlightened self-interest—will hand back to China eleven million pounds that are still owed on the same account with the provision that a large proportion of the money shall be spent purchasing railway equipment from English concerns. Dr. L. von Ungern-Sternberg, Shanghai correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, detects in this action a deliberate and intelligent policy of conciliation:—
>
> "The new policy of understanding is the result of political and economic considerations. In view of the

critical situation in India, England cannot well afford to fall out of favor with four hundred million more Asiatics and have a second Asiatic revolution to contend with, and an extension of Bolshevist power in Asia is even less desirable. Bolshevism in the Far East is not only dangerous to the structure of the British Empire, but its by-product, Red imperialism, seems to the British to bear a fatal resemblance to the tendeney toward eastward expansion that existed in Russia at the time of the Tsar. England must therefore endeavour to support any government in China that is anti-Bolshevist. There is no doubt that this attitude of England's, which the United States really does support, has encouraged both Nanking and Mukden to show hostility to Moscow."

The same correspondent then goes on to enumerate some of England's interests in China itself, which include the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the largest financial institution in the country, and a group of coal mines in northern China that yield one quarter of the country's entire coal output. It has also become to the interest of the Nanking and Mukden Governments to encourage the British, because Russia and Japan are more dangerous. The Russians are fomenting Communist uprisings against the present régimes in both China and Manchuria and the Turksib Railway is bringing Sinkiang, the largest Chinese province, into the Russian field of economic influence. As for Japan, it maintains its foothold on Asiatic soil in the form of the South Manchuria Railway. Furthermore, even if the British were to attempt a more positive Far Eastern policy, they would receive only a boycott for their pains.

***

These remarks on British policy in China by a well known German correspondent, makes timely a somewhat similar comment by an English journalist on German-China policy. The comment was by O. M. Green, former editor of the *North-China Daily News*, official British newspaper in Shanghai, who is now living in retirement in England. Mr. Green's comment appeared in connection with a review of Hallett Abend's book, "Tortured China," which appeared in the London *Sunday Times* on March 15, and referred particularly to a chapter in Abend's book wherein he severely criticised the Chinese National Government for its employment of German military advisers. Mr. Abend charged that there "is a growing belief that Germany is using these men (forty-six military advisers) to build up a Prussianized military machine in China, to be used as an ally against Russia when Germany and Russia clash." Mr. Green's comment on this was "More impossible prophecies have come true, and China would have her own special interest in the quarrel, as witness the fact that Russia's grip on the Chinese Eastern Railway is stronger than ever since the quarrel of 1929, and Mongolia is now simply a Russian province."

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The critical situation existing in the relations of China and Soviet Russia was well summarized in a dispatch from Nanking on April 3 which was circulated to the Far Eastern press by *Reuters British Service*. This dispatch stated that the Nanking Foreign Ministry had instructed its resident representative in Harbin, Mr. Chung Yoh, to make a detailed investigation of Soviet violation of China's boundaries. The ensuing report claimed that since the complications of 1929, Russia's military forces have occupied many strategic points on the Chinese side of the boundary in both Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces. In Heilungkiang province four strategic points have been occupied and in many places, particularly in sparsely settled areas, the Soviet has deliberately destroyed land-marks previously serving as border-markers. The river boundaries such as the Argun, Amur and Ussuri, which previously were shared by the two countries as a common boundary, have now been taken over completely by the U. S. S. R. which maintains a superior naval flotilla on these inland waters. Chinese shipping has been completely eliminated since the Russian seizure of Chinese steamers in 1929. None of these boats have been returned by the Soviet. One of the most glaring instances of Soviet aggression was evidenced in the Hungkai Lake district of eastern Kirin province. Owing to long-observed international understanding, two-thirds of Hungkai Lake was regarded as Russian and one-third Chinese. Both Russians and Chinese were permitted to reside on the small islands and conduct fishing activities. During the course of the 1929 complications, the Russian military raided the Chinese shores of the lake and burned the Chinese peasant villages. Now the Russians have stationed two small gunboats on the lake and have made it a completely-Russian controlled body of water. The Soviet authorities also have constructed a light railway connecting the northern shore of the lake with their Ussuri Railway, which has had the effect of bringing this whole district under Soviet influence. They now have a garrison post in the district and according to reports from the Chinese authorities in Kirin the Russians have annexed about 10 square miles of the Mishan district. The significance of this action may be realized when it is explained that this is an important coal-producing area which the Russians long have coveted. The Chinese also claim that the Russians have arbitrarily advanced the border posts in the Tungning district aproximately eight miles inside the formerly-recognized border. Originally the border line between Siberia and this part of Kirin was about 10 miles from the town of Tungning. Since the troubles of 1929, the Russians have advanced the border to within two miles of the town. Chinese peasants formerly occupying the district have been evicted and their homes destroyed. Another Chinese town known as Sanchochow, having a population of about 300 families, has been entirely occupied by the Soviet, and the place converted into a Soviet garrison post. The Heilungkiang provincial officials claim that four strategic posts, Chikan, Shihwei, Fushan and Fuma, previously occupied by Chinese border-defense troops, are now held by the Russians, who are using them as bases for gold-mining incursions into Chinese teritory. The Chinese estimate that between Mishan and Huichun, a distance of practically 400 miles, the Russians have occupied territory averaging about 10 miles wide.

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From Sino-Russian complications in Manchuria it is but one step and a small one at that to the equally serious Sino-Japanese relations, most of which are confined to South Manchuria. While the relations of Japan and China in South Manchuria are always the subject of newspaper comment in the press of the Far East, occasionally something happens which puts the news on the front page. The most recent incident was on April 1 when a company of Japanese troops sta-

tioned in the Japanese concession at Mukden, suddenly surrounded and disarmed a group of Chinese military police who had invaded the Japanese "sphere" in the course of their duties in trying to round up a gang of outlaws. As a result of quick action on the part of the Japanese authorities the matter was smoothed over and the Chinese arms returned, but not before the so-called People's Foreign Affairs Association in Mukden had broadcasted a report of the incident to the entire country. There was a denunciation of the "high-handed" action of Japanese troops stationed on Chinese soil and a demand from all parts of the country for the withdrawal of Japanese troops. The incident was finally settled through an apology which was tendered the Chinese authorities through the Japanese Consul in Mukden. A few days prior to this incident, Gen. Wu Teh-cheng, member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking, who is now assisting Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the organization of Kuomintang branches in the Northeastern Provinces, declared in the course of an address delivered at the Mukden Y.M.C.A. that the Chinese people generally had no appreciation of the "imperialistic" methods which Japan and Russia were using in Manchuria. Declared Gen. Wu, "At the present moment, the southern part of Manchuria is under the grip of Japanese exploitation while the Soviet Russians are carrying out strong imperialistic schemes in the northern portion....As to Japanese imperialism in the Northeastern provinces, their activities are centered around the South Manchuria Railway. Their exploitation, both political and economic have gone so far that they even have changed the names of all the places along the line, taking for granted that the railway is absolutely their own property. Not only do they carry out cultural, political and economic exploitation schemes, but they waste no effort in establishing fortifications as well, violating our national integrity. On the pretence of maintaining peace and order for China, Japanese police forces are maintained all along the line. As regards the financial system in Manchuria, it is absolutely controlled by the Japanese banks. Industrial movements, trade conditions, exports and imports are mostly in the hands of the Japanese, and the extent of their economic exploitation can be judged by the fact that Japanese currency is used as the fiscal standard. In order to lead China out of this foreign imperialistic invasion we must first if all save our Northeastern provinces from the Japanese and Russians." In this connection, Gen. Wu recommended the following policies:

"1. Before the Japanese relinguish their extra privileges in the Northeast, we Chinese people must exert our utmost in preventing their futher invasion and expansion in these regions.

"2. Japan's agreements with a third nation in regard to the Manchurian situation must be disregarded and futher agreements of this sort must be stopped.

"3. Japanese rights to own forests, mineral resourses and vast tracts of land must be prohibited gradually.

"4. Before the Chinese Eastern Railway is returned to China, Russia must be approached to promise to abide by the Sino-Russian and Russo-Mukden Protocols, and the railway administration must be equally manned by Chinese and Russians.

"5. Before Sino-Russian diplomatic relationship is resumed, Russia must be approached to promise to abstain from any further communist propaganda in Chinese territory.

"6. In matters of commercial relations, the Chinese should have a thorough understanding of the Soviet system. The difference lies in the fact that all Soviet commercial and industrial activities are under state control while conditions in China are radically different. It is only after we have a clear idea of their commercial and industrial conditions can we expect to dodge the danger of being relentlessly restricted and oppressed in commercial dealings with the Soviets.

"7. Soviet Russia must be convinced that it is high time now for them to stop agitating in outer Mongolia and to withdraw all Soviet troops from the territory."

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Of interest in connection with these seemingly disconnected Far Eastern happenings, which are important only in so far as they indicate international political tendencies, were the reports from Tokyo and Moscow indicating Japanese and Russian reactions resulting from the attempt on the part of a Japanese to kill the Soviet Commercial Counsellor in Tokyo on March 16. The Japanese who attempted to kill the Soviet commercial representative was named Nobukatsu Sato, had been refused a fishery concession in Siberian waters by the Soviet authorities. The Soviet Government lodged two strong protests with the Japanese Government alleging that the Japanese authorities were conniving at a strong anti-Soviet campaign in Japan in connection with the so-called fishery and rouble questions, and demanding that the Japanese Government make an investigation. In addition to the dispatch of notes, the official Soviet organ *Izvestia*, published in Moscow, declared that Japanese fishermen were attempting to provoke a conflict between Japan and the U. S. S. R. The *United Press* in a dispatch from Moscow, dated April 3 stated that the Toyko incident had caused strained relations between Japan and Russia, but that a stalemate had resulted due to the delay of the Japanese in replying to the Soviet note. The Japanese *Rengo* service, prior to the attempt on the life of the Soviet trade agent in Tokyo, declared that Japanese fishery interests were proceeding with their activities along the Siberian coast "without regard to the outcome of the negotiations between the Russian and Japanese governments which had extended over several years." Aside from the conflict over fishing rights in Siberian water, the Russians and Japanese are also involved in a seemingly never-ending squabble over railway and shipping interests in Manchuria, the Japanese charging the Soviet with diverting traffic away from the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen, to the Soviet controlled port of Vladivostok. Likewise there has been no settlement of the incident in Vladivostok several months ago when the Soviet authorities forcibly closed the branch of the Japanese Bank of Chosen, located in that city, on the grounds that the Japanese bank had been engaged in illegal exchange activities. The Japanese lodged a strong protest in Moscow over the incident, but thus far nothing has happened.

Szechuen Decides to Stage Its Own Civil War

SZECHUEN (四川) province, which gets its name from the four great rivers, is China's most populous province and constitutes an empire to itself. With a population estimated from 50,00,000 to 60,000,000, practically the equal of Japan proper or Germany and considerably larger than the populations of France, Italy or the United Kingdom and approximately half that of the United States, Szechuen is practically self-supporting. In many lines, Szechuen is not only self-supporting, but supplies the rest of China with considerable of her surplus products including salt, wood-oil, silk, vegetable fibers, tea, medical herbs, wheat, mineral products including iron, gold and silver—and opium. Politically, Szechuen has always occupied a semi-independent position, its vast domestic resources enabling the large population to follow its own course. While exact information is not available, Szechuen generally has been credited with the possession of an army ranging from 250,000 to 300,000 men, the leading commanders being Teng Hsi-hou, Liu Wen-hui, Liu Hsiang, Tien Sung-yao, Yang Sen, Lai Hsin-huai and Liu Chen-hou. Due to mountain barriers on the north and south and the Yangtsze Rapids on the east, Szechuen is practically impregnable from attack from other parts of China, hence the Szechuenese never have worried over much about what occurred in the rest of the country and only on rare occasions has attempted to interfere with politics outside of the province. Only when trouble developed within the provice has the rest of the country been affected by Szechuen politics. Educationally the province has been considered backward, but in recent years considerable educational and cultural influence has spread from the West China Union University, a missionary institution located at the provincial capital at Chengtu, located several days journey overland from Chungking at the head of navigation on the Yangtsze. Recently the construction of modern motor roads between Chungking and Chengtu have served to bring Szechuen province nearer to the economic, industrial, political and cultural activities of the Yangtsze Valley. The inauguration of steamer traffic on the Upper Yangstze, plus the more recent inauguration of air-mail and passenger services along the river have served to speed up the development of the province and its contact with the more developed regions to the east.

Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* is an article by C. Y. W. Meng which provides the first authoritative information regarding a war which apparently has been in progress for sometime between Sikong and Tibet. Sikong is another seciton of China's practically unknown border-territory which has come into prominence only recently, but the Sikong-Tibet trouble has a bearing on the present complications in Szechuen because Sikong is located directly to the west of Szechuen and constitutes a sort of "buffer" state between Szechuen and Tibet. According to Mr. Meng's article the complications between Sikong and Tibet have been in existence for a considerable period, but only recently did the trouble become so serious as to attract the attention of Nanking. Now, however, still more serious troubles have broken out in Szechuen proper, directly involving the National Government and causing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to extend financial and military support to one of the Szechuen commanders, Gen. Liu Hsiang, who occupies the area of the province adjacent to Chungking. According to a report by the *United Press* which was published in Shanghai on March 7 the Szechuen militarists have split into two factions, the pro-Nanking group consisting of Liu Hsiang (chairman of the province), Liu Wen-hui, Yang Sen and others, while on the other side are Generals Teng Hsi-hou, Tien-Sung-yao and their associates. Gen. Li Chi-hsiang, another important commander, who apparently has come into prominence in recent years, was formerly a subordinate of Teng Hsi-hou, but declared his independence. Gen. Liu Hsiang, who is allied with Nanking, ordered a cessation of the fighting between Generals Li Chi-hsiang and his former superior, Teng Hsi-hou, but these orders apparently had little effect. Now, according to latest reports, Szechuen is involved in its own, private civil war and considerable anxiety is felt regarding the welfare of a considerable number of foreigners, most of them missionaries, who reside in the province. The *United Press* report alleged that some of the Szechuen militarists were allied with the Yen-Feng combination in the North, hence the present Szechuen complications constitute a sort of echo or hang-over from the civil war along the Yellow River last year. As a matter of fact the Central Government's forces several weeks ago took action against some of the Szechuen forces which had invaded Shensi province, following the defeat of Feng Yu-hsiang's forces in Honan late last year. The *United Press* report credited the various Szechuen commanders with the following military strength: 20th Army, under Gen. Yang Sen, about 30,000 strong; 21st Army, under Gen. Liu Hsiang, about 70,000 strong; 24th Army, under Gen. Liu Wen-hui, about 70,000 strong; 28th Army, under Gen. Teng Shih-ho, about 50,000 men; 29th Army, under Gen. Tien Eung-yao, about 30,000 men; new 6th Division, under Gen. Li Chi-hsiang, about 10,000 men; and 23rd Division, under Gen. Loo Chehchow, about 8,000 men.

A report in The *China Times* (Shanghai) on April 7 stated that peace or war in Szechuen largely depended upon the extent of the support which Nanking was willing to extend to Gen. Liu Hsiang, who was appointed chairman of the provincial government sometime ago. As a matter of fact, Nanking, due to its control of arms transport on the Yangtsze, was in a position to control the Szechuen situation due to the practical impossibility of rival commanders to obtain arms or munitions elsewhere. The report stated that Gen. Liu Hsiang's troops had advanced a considerable distance into the territory of the opposition factions led by Gen. Teng Tsi-hao and that other commanders were wavering toward the Government's side.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

President Chiang Kai-shek, in accordance with his usual custom prior to any major political event, has departed for his native home at Fenghwa in Chekiang province for a brief rest from affairs-of-state. Accompanied

by Madame Chiang and a few close associates, Gen. Chiang proceeded to Shanghai and embarked immediately on a gunboat for Ningpo from which port he proceeded to his native home by motor car. Although Gen. Chiang's purpose in going to Chekiang was to obtain a much needed rest, he apparently has not been able to escape official duties, because reports from both Ningpo and Hangchow told of delegations of Chekiang provincial officials proceeding to Fenghwa to interview the Generalissimo on provincial affairs. A report from Hangchow stated that Chang Nan-hsien, chairman of the Chekiang provincial government was trying to obtain the Central Government's assistance in connection with Chekiang's finances, it being stated that the province was facing a deficit of $9,000,000 for the current year. Shao Lih-tse, chief secretary to Gen. Chiang and Liu Shang-ching, Minister of Interior, also departed for Fenghwa to interview Gen. Chiang. According to present plans, Gen. and Madame Chiang will remain at Fenghwa until the end of the present week before returning to Nanking.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 6 dealing with the plans for the forthcoming National People's Convention stated that no resolutions would be introduced which were considered to be in conflict with the bequeated teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, or of a nature likely to "endanger the fundamental interests of the nation." This matter apparently will be controlled by a "draft-law" designed by Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan, said law to be submitted to the standing committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive for consideration and adoption prior to the opening of the Convention on May 5.

The report stated that the draft law will provide for members of the Kuomintang Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees and State Councillors of the Government to attend the National People's Convention as full members. Reserve members of the two central committees, heads of the central ministries and commissions and other persons designated by the President of the National Government may also attend, but without voting power. The Convention will have a presiding panel from seven to nine members to be elected from among the members. The Convention will be in session from ten to fifteen days and a majority will constitute a quorum. Resolutions adopted by the Convention, following the adjournment, will be referred by the C. E. C. to the National Government for enforcement and execution. Meetings will be open to the public, but closed or secret meetings may be held upon petition of one-third of the members present or whenever deemed necessary by the Chairman. The Convention will have a chief secretary and under-secretaries to be appointed by the National Government.

A further report by *Kuomin* on April 6 stated that the Drafting Committee, has decided to add a further chapter to the Provisional Constitution, covering such subjects as general education, higher learning, measures for the selection and safe-guarding of teachers and educational funds.

The standing committee of the C. E. C. at Nanking on April 3 adopted a set of measures designed to speed up the inauguration of district autonomy, the measures being designed to encourage the educated classes or "better elements" in the population to take a more active part in domestic political affairs. The provincial governments are required to reports every ten days giving detailed information regarding progress in the inauguration of the district autonomy system.

The Commander-in-Chief's office at Nanking on April 4 issued a circular order to the various bandit-suppression forces in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, demanding the completion of the outlawry-extermination campaign by May 5., the date scheduled for the opening of the National People's Convention. Rewards and promotions are promised officers who show best results and permission is given officers to recruit new men to replace those killed in the fighting. The report from Nanking alleged that dissention has developed in the ranks of the "red" bandits, some of them offering to join the Government in the campaign against the other groups.

A *Reuter* report from Canton Dated April 1 stated that two Red leaders Wang Kung-lueh and Peng Teh-huai had offered to desert the rebel ranks and lead their forces against other communist groups in Hunan and Kiangsi.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 3 quoted Gen. Lu Ti-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial government as stating that the Kian and Kanchow area of his province are now clear of red outlaws. He also claimed the capture of Lungkang. It was stated that Col. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Military Air Force was going to Nanchang, Kiangsi to lead another bombing expedition into the mountainous districts.

In further reference to the People's Convention, the Province of Kokonor telegraphed to Nanking that it had elected its delegates, being the first province to select a full delegation. The delegates were as follows: Li Yeh, representing the Peasants Union; Chao Tien-yang, representing the Labor Unions; Li Shu-sen, representing Chambers of Commerce; Yang Huan, representing the Educational Association.

The Ministry of Railways has arranged for free transportation for all delegates attending the Convention.

Arrangements have been made in Nanking for the accommodation of the 520 official delegates who will make up the Convention.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chairman of the Judical Yuan and also chairman of the Drafting Committee denied a rumor that the Provisional Constitution would abolish the present "committee system" in the provinces and arrange for provincial governors. He stated that the present committee system would be continued.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang Stated to be in Favor of Silver Loan

General Chang Hsueh liang, Governor of North China and Manchuria, approves the suggestion of a large silver loan from the United States to the Chinese Government at Nanking, according to a statement by Paul Linebarger, Jr., the son of Judge Paul M. Linebarger, who is agitating for the loan in the United States at present. Mr. Linebarger, upon his return to Peiping from Mukden, informed the *United Press* that he had discussed the silver loan proposal with Marshal Chang for an hour and that the Marshal had authorized him to make public only the fact that he approves the suggestion of such a loan and would have no objection to any arrangements for such a loan which the Government at Nanking would make.

Nevada Congressman Urges International Conference

Samuel S. Arentz, the Republican representative from Nevada, in a recent interview said he hoped that President Hoover would call an international conference to stabilize silver. He added that the prospective meeting between Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, was regarded as favorable to such a conference.

President Hoover not to Call Conference on Silver Problem

Later telegrams stated that the White House categorically denied that President Hoover intended to summon such a conference. Administration officials feel that the United States has little interest in the silver problem, apart from its bearing on world trade.

The decline in the value of silver is not among the important causes of world depression is the opinion recently expressed by G.M.P. Murpny & Company, New York bankers. They suggest that a rise in the price of silver might cause China more hardship than resulted from the drastic decline.

China Merchants' S. N. Co. Protests against San Sing Cotton Mill Sale

In connection with the announcement made last week that a large water front real estate deal in Yangstzepoo involving a sum of Tls. 5,000,000 had been put through, it now comes to light that the properties of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the San Sing Cotton Mill are involved in the deal. The San Sing Cotton Mill in turn is bound up with the estate of late Shen Hsuan Hui, concerning both of which the Bureau of Social Affairs has intervened at various times. The syndicate which has been formed to purchase the plot in Yangstzepoo includes Benjamin & Potts, sharebrokers, E. D. Sassoon & Co., the Shanghai Land Investment Co. and Li Ming, manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank. The China Merchants' S. N. Co. has issued a protest against the sale of the San Sing Mill without its consent on the ground that it has an investment of Tls 432,000 in same. The C. M. S. N. Co says it has requested the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to prohibit such private transactions and hopes that neither foreign nor Chinese merchants will take any part in purchasing the property without first securing its authorization.

Another Flight Made to Manchuli

Junkers plane No. 3 of the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, departed from Nanking at 8.30 a.m. April 2 and arrived at 4 o'clock the same afternoon at Peiping on a trial flight in connection with the Nanking-Berlin air service. Li Ching-sung, Director of the Business Department, and Herr Schmidt, Director of the Operations Department, were passengers on the plane.

Two Junkers planes hopped off from Peiping for Manchuli April 3 at 8 a.m. and arrived at Manchuli the same afternoon at 5 o'clock.

It is stated that the Transportation Agreement recently concluded between the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation and the Postal Administration is similar to that of the China National Aviation Corporation. The postage for mail matter weighing 20 grammes will be 20 cents for every 1,000 kilometres. Mail matter passing through Russia will be attended to by the Chinese and Soviet Postal Administrations in accordance with international postal rules.

Rates Announced for Canton-Wuchow Air Mail Service

A daily air mail service has been inaugurated between Canton and Wuchow, the time taken for the flight in each direction being one hour and 40 minutes.

All mail matter, including letters, postcards, printed matter, newspapers, etc., can be sent by this service by paying, in addition to the ordinary postage, 15 cents air postage for each 20 grammes or fraction thereof. Parcels are likewise transmitted, but only if posted in Kwangtung or Kwangsi. Additional air postage is charged on mail matter which requires to be transmitted over other air mail lines as well as the above.

Proposed Air Service to Sinkiang

Yao Hsiu-chi, Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang Province, was scheduled to depart during the week from Nanking for said northwestern province with a view to perefecting arrangements for the inauguration of an air service between the Capital and Sinkiang. Present intentions are to maintain a weekly service.

A. P. Employee to Continue Flight

Advices from Athens, Greece, indicate that the damage done to J. H. Ford's airplane is not so serious as was at first believed, and after making the necessary repairs he intends to continue his flight to China. Mr. Ford is a member of the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in Shanghai.

Ichang Service Now in Operation

On its return trip from Ichang to Hankow, the first airplane on the Shanghai-Hankow-Ichang air mail and passenger service brought three passengers and a large quantity of mail matter. The plane after a brief stop at Hankow, continued its flight to Nanking and Shanghai.

Regulations Governing Importation of Airplanes and Accessories

The Ministry of War at Nanking has issued a set of regulations governing the issue of licences for the importation of airplanes and accesseries. Importers, including Government organs, public organizations, corporations and private individuals, shall file an application with the Ministry prior to the ordering of the goods, describing in detail their nature and value and the reason for the purchase. Standards in adjudging applications are to be laid down by the Ministry as to whether the articles are really needed, whether the standard of manufacture is satisfactory and whether they are practicable for the intended use. Drafts of contracts should be submitted to the Ministry for approval prior to confirmation before they can become effective.

In the case of foreign firms not registered with the National Government, they may submit applications through their respective consuls, but under no circumstances may this procedure be deviated from as a *Huchiao* is absolutely necessary for such imports by any one, irrespective of nationality.

Import duty will be collected in accordance with the promulgated tariff unless destined for Government military purposes, when by special permission exemption from taxation will be granted.

Chinese Women Assist in Securing Funds for Sun Memorial Hospital

Chinese women are taking an active part in the campaign to raise a fund to build the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital in Shanghai. The proposed Dr. Sun's Hospital has as its aim to help meet the pressing medical needs of all classes of Chinese patients and to train medical students, nurses and physicians. It is planned to raise Tls. 1,000,000, of which Tls. 600,000 will be spent for construction, Tls. 200,000 for initial equipment and Tls. 200,000 for endowment.

Plans for assisting were made at a meeting of a group of society women at the home of Mrs. K. S. Lieu recently, when a picked team constituted as follows was selected: Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Mrs. W. C. Chang, Mrs. Russell Sun, Mrs. Edith Kum, Mrs. P. T. Hilda Chen and Miss Elsie Kwok.

Among many contributions received during last week was one of Tls. 10,000 from Vice-Commander in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang who telegraphed his donation to Dr. H. H. Kung, chairman of the committee. Another contribution of $10,000 was received from the Associated Stock Exchange.

Workers Show Appeciation of Pekin Syndicate in Parade

The workmen of the Pekin Syndicate at Chiaotso, Honan, mines paraded the streets to the accompaniment of fire-crackes on Sunday March 22 carrying with them three tablets eulogising the virtuous deeds of D. Sellers, the Colliery Manager, as well as those of Messrs. Wei and Chung of the Chinese Staff.

The demonstration was prompted by the fact that although the Syndicate has, on account of the unsettled conditions of the country been compelled for several years to suspend actual mining operations, yet it has retained the services of a number of its workmen in order to supply electric light and water to the neighborhood.

School of Law in Yenching University Sanctioned

A recent order from the Ministry of Education to the Municipal Bureau of Education for Peiping sanctioned the establishment of a school of law in Yenching University, which is conducted under American missionary auspices. This institution, which registered with the Ministry in 1929, last year contemplated the reorganization of its school of social sciences into a school of law, and a petition to this effect was submitted to the Ministry as required. The Ministry has now granted the necessary permission in accordance with the regulations governing the establishment of private law schools as promulgated by the Judicial Yuan.

British Indemnity Committee Meeting in Nanking this Week

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees for the British Boxer Indemnity Refund was scheduled to be held in Nanking during the week. Appointment of the personnel for the purchasing commission will be decided at the Board meeting, it is understood. According to Chu Chia-hua, chairman of the board, the accumulated funds now on deposit in British banks will be remitted after its inauguration to the Board of Trustees which will attend to the control, apportionment and administration of the funds.

Rome Appoints Two More Chinese Bishops

News was received in Peiping last week from the Vatican City that two Chinese Catholic priests have been appointed bishops by Pope Pius XI. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Chow, at present Professor of Philosophy in the Great Seminary of Peking, is nominated Bishop of Paotingfu (Hopei) and the Rt. Rev. Boniface Yeung, Auxiliary Bishop of Canton.

Moreover, a new Apostolic Prefecture has been erected in Lintsing (Shantung) and trusted to the native clergy, under the jurisdiction of the Most Rev. Father Gaspar Hu, now elected Apostolic Prefect. There are now fifteen Chinese Catholic prelates, ten bishops and five apostolic prefects.

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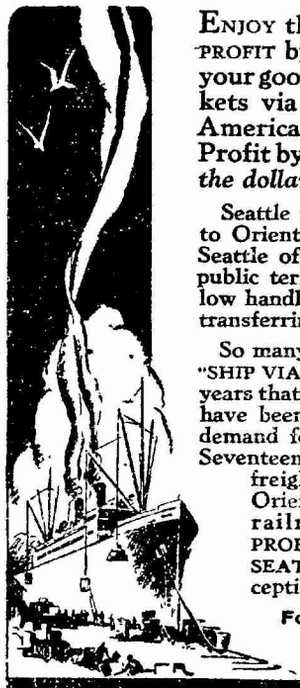

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the PORT of SEATTLE

In the United States Court for China

JOSEPH L. MOODY, JR., Plaintiff,

vs.

CATHERINE H. MOODY, JR., Defendant.

Cause No. 3348
Civil No. 1485

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April 8, 1931.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 8th day of of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of April, 1931, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 8th day of April, 1931, Joseph L. Moody, Jr., the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 8th day of April, 1931;

NOW WHEREFORE it is this 9th day of April, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occurring after the 25th day of May, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

56-234

Shanghai Police Effectively Stop Dog Racing at Luna Park

The Shanghai Municipal Council on the night of April 4 effectively carried out its threat to prevent the public from attending a dog race meeting scheduled to be held at Luna Park in Yangstzepoo, in defiance of the Council's mandate that no dog racing would be permitted after March 31. The directors of the Luna Park institution had announced a meeting for that date, and one race was actually run, but there were no spectators present to witness it. The Police had effectually barred all means of entrance to the track, at the same time keeping off the track itself. The operations were conducted by the Reserve Unit, which contains Chinese, Japanese, Indian Russian and British members.

All the roads in the neighborhood of the track were closed to traffic at about seven o'clock. Not only were private cars and pedestrians prevented by the Police from using the roads, but the rail-less trams and the buses also ceased functioning. Even the members and officers of the Luna Park were forced to park their cars outside of the barriers. Earlier in the evening several members of the Club had gained entrance to the track, but later when they left it they found they could not return. The dogs that took part in the one race that was run (held, it is stated, on legal advice) arrived before the Police did. The Shanghai *Times*, in giving an account of the affair, stated that the actual duties of the patrol were carried out by other than British members of the Police, although British police officers were nearby and in command. The barring of the entrance of the Luna Park was carried out without any disorder. When would be spectators found that their entrance was barred they simply went away again.

Japanese Protect Drug Traffic, Says Judicial Yuan Officer

According to Chang Chi, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, who recently returned to Peiping from an inspection tour to northeastern Hopei, a large number of Japanese troops have been stationed in Yukwan and Chinwantao, their special duty being to protect Japanese subjects there engaged in illicit drug traffic. A Peiping telegram to the *China Press* states that it is generally known that narcotics, including huge quantities of "Red pills" are imported into North China by the Japanese through Shanhaikwan and other places where unscrupulous Japanese merchants can secure protection from their own troops.

The charges by Chang Chi resulted in a military attache of the Japanese Legation, accompanied by a Legation Counsellor, calling on him at his office, to make a protest. Chang is understood to have told his Japanese visitors that the statement attributed to him was perfectly correct, whereupon the Japanese officer declared with vehemence that the Japanese troops were well-known for there good behavior. "The Japaese troops observe discipline well enough in Japan; but not in China. I hope, therefore, that they will be immediately withdrawn," Mr. Chang is reported to havd told his inquirers, who departed in a rage.

Special District Court Observes First Anniversary

The Special District Court (Shanghai) observed its first anniversary April 1, having replaced the Provisional court a year ago. A figure of 93.1 % of persons charged by the Shanghai Municipal Police were convicted by the court during the year. The figure is based on that of 20,883, representing the total number of major and minor cases completed and 19,457 convictions. Acquittals totaled 1,426. Among the innovations introduced into the judicial procedure of the former court was the establishment of the Court of Compromise, a court to attempt the amicable settlement of certain cases before their adjudication by legal procedure.

R. C. A. Issues Report for 1930

The annual report (1930) of the Radio Corporation of America shows gross income (including wholly-owned subsidiary companies) of G$137,637,596; net income G$5,526,293. Regular dividends were paid on preferred stock. but none on common stock. The report says concerning the inauguration of direct service with China: "The possibilities of this circuit are promising and with the expected cooperation of the Chinese Government, it should add materially to the volume of radio traffic across the Pacific."

Shanghai's Huge Budget---Enormous Cost of Police Force

The Shanghai Municipal Council last week issued its budget for the coming year which is to be presented to the meeting of Ratepayers (taxpayers) which has been called for Wednesday, April 15, at 2 p.m. For many years this meeting was held at the Town Hall, but as the Hall has in the meantime been sold, this year's meeting will be held at the Grand Theater.

The outstanding feature of the budget for the coming year is that the estimated expenditure for the Police is put at Tls. 6,850,000, which compares for example with Tls. 2,580,000 as it was in 1926. In this connection the report comments:

"Speaking generally, this very heavy additional expenditure is incurred primarily in the interests of the protection of the Chinese Community, and, in view of the criticism which has been leveled at the council that it has failed to provide adequate Chinese Educational facilities, it might be well to emphasize to what extent the annual revenue is absorbed by providing a police force which primarily benefits the Chinese Community."

According to the report made by the treasurer of the Municipal Council, the surplus in the ordinary budget brought forward from 1930 is approximately Tls. 1,000,000 less than estimated. This is attributed mainly to unforeseen extra expenditure owing to the fall in the price of silver.

The public works department has also over-expended to the extent of approximately Tls. 350,000 owing to difficulties encountered in the disposal of house refuse and unexpected requirements in connection with the roads program, the report continues. As against the over-expenditure the revenue for 1930 exceeded the estimated figure by approximately Tls. 200,000.

At the end of 1931, the report continues, approximately Tls: 34,300,000 will remain from the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department of which Tls. 22,300,000 is required for loan redemption purposes. It is therefore reasonable to assume, it is pointed out, that it will become necessary to raise a loan during the period 1933-34.

The report further states that it will be necessary to increase the General Municipal Rate by two percent in 1932 or in other words to revert to the figure obtaining prior to July 1, 1930, and with the borrowings the prospect of still further increased taxation may have to be faced.

The figures of the budget for the forthcoming year as it will be presented to the Ratepayers are as follows:

	Tls.
The Ordinary Income for the year including the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget for 1930, Tls. 2,271,570 is estimated at	16,939,870
and the Ordinary Expenditure at	16,626,800
leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget to be carried forward to 1932 of	313,070
The estimated Extraordinary Income is comprised of:—	
Capital Instalments in respect to the sale of the Electricity Department	14,134,800
Sale of Surplus Land	250,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	263,000
to which can be added the Surplus brought forward from 1930	3,344,700
Making a total of	17,992,500
Extraordinary Expenditure including provision for loan redemption amounting to Tls. 8,125,990 is recommended aggregating ..	18,343,250
leaving a Deficit to be carried forward to 1932 of Tls.	350,750

Radio Service to Japan to be Inaugarated

Negotiations were initiated at Nanking last week between representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the Japanese government for the early conclusion of a Sino-Japanese Radio Contract. Discussions are at present proceeding regarding the rates. The Fenglinchiao office of the International Radio Station at Shanghai has been designated to link up with the Japanese Radio Station in Tokyo.

All-India Congress Ends in Quiet Atmosphere

The 45th session of the All-India National Congress came to an end at Karachi March 31 at midnight. The midnight adjournment was taken after congratulatory speeches, some delivered even by the extremist left wing of the Congress as represented by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the head of the Youth of India League. In the closing hours of the Congress deep tribute was paid to Lord Irwin, to Mr. Gandhi and to others by Vallabhai Patel, the President of the All-India National Congress.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others joined Mr. Patel in the speeches of congratulation and then there were some impressive minutes as the voices of nearly 30,000 people joined in singing the national anthem, "Hail Motherland."

Mahatma Gandhi decided to remain at Karachi for a week. He did not join any of the veritable caravans which left Karachi for other places, some near and others more distant.

Agreement Accepted

The Congress accepted the agreement reached at Delhi between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. It authorized Mr. Gandhi to lead a Congress delegation to the Second Round-Table Conference, which will seek to draft a constitution for India, and which will seek to make possible an All-India Federation.

The final act was the unanimous adoption of a resolution consisting of an elaboration of Mr. Gandhi's famous eleven points, which form an official definition of *Purna Swaraj* (complete independence) and demand that the Indian native governments be endowed with various fundamental rights. It lays down a catalogue of detailed provisions, including abolition of the salt duty; control of exchange and currency policy; and control over military expenditure.

The reduction of expenditure by at least a half and fixation of the wage of industrial workers, were also included in the provision, as were the protection of Indian cloth by the exclusion of foreign yarn; total prohibition; and the limitation of civil servants' salaries to £450.

The Congress Executive appointed Mr. Gandhi as the sole representative to the Round Table Conference. The "Mahatma" will, however, probably take the Congress Working Committee and other important leaders for consultation behind the scenes.

Lord Willingdon departed from London for India April 2 to assume the Viceroyalty.

Moslems Hold Conference at New Delhi

"The British are willing to accept 80 per cent of India's demands forthwith," declared Shaukat All, presiding at the All-India Moslem Conference at New Delhi April 5. He expressed the hope that the Hindus would now accept the demands of the Moslems. "Let the Indian States and Hindus and Moslems put their heads together to present a united demand to the British people," he urged. Begum Mohamed Ali, the chairwoman of the Reception Committee, appealed to Moslem women to discard the veil and enter public life. In connection with the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, the All-India Moslem Conference passed a resolution deploring the "wanton aggressiveness" of the Hindus. The resolution declared that a continuance of such aggressiveness would lead to civil war and the governments of England and India were warned that the spineless handling of the situation by "continued pandering" to the Congress would mean the complete ruin of India. The speeches made by the supporters of the resolution were couched in the strongest terms.

Consul General Peck Meets Minister of Communications at Nanking

Willys R. Peck, the new American Conusl-General at Nanking, was formally introduced to the Minister of Communiations Wang Peh-chun by the American Minister N. T. Johnson, at Nanking April 4. Following the exchange of greetings, the American Minister expressed the hope that the Government should ratify the Sino-American Cable Agreement, recently concluded at the capital between the International Telegraph Commission of the Ministry of Communications and representatives of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, at an early date, in order that the Sino-American cable negotiations may be concluded without further complications.

Will France Keep Here Promise?

(Special Correspondence)

An enthusiastic motorist, who is a friend of the writer, recently accompanied a party on a motor trip from Pakhoi to Kwongchowwan. He reports that the development of the highways along this route is making magnificent progress—a progress which enabled the journey of about 150 miles to be accomplished in about half a day's time. Save a gap of approximately 20 miles and a few bridges, the road from Pakhoi to Kwongchowwan has been completed. He further states that, contrary to expectations, the only unpleasant experience that occurred was not encountered en route, but happened on arrival at destination. Under the plea that for vehicles to enter the "leased territory" without a permit duly issued by the French officials at Kwongchowwan constituted a breach of the law, one of the cars was seized and was only released after much trouble, influential solicitations plus a fine of $6 in Haiphong Currency.

One of the things that struck him most was the vigorous steps adopted by the Chinese Customs officials, stationed in the customs house on the boundary line in Chinese territory, in the search for contraband. The adoption of such vigorous measures is certainly a necessity in view of the fact that Kwongchowwan serves as the base for smugglers. The prosperity of Kwangchowwan would undoubtedly record a decline while, simultaneously, the Customs revenue for Southern Kwangtung would show an increase could the Chinese customs authorities maintain a firmer hand and more unrelaxed vigilance on organized gangs of smugglers.

As one of the so-called "leased territories", Kwongchowwan, a strip of land on the Luichau Peninsula in Southern Kwangtung was leased for 99 years by China to France under pressure in 1898. Kwongchowwan's proximity to Indo-China and its important strategic geographical position prompted imperialistic France to seize it. The underhand foreign policy of France may be understood by the fact that one of the France may be understood by the fact that one of the stipulations under which this country was forced to surrender this piece of land was that she should not alienate the Island of Hainan to any other power or to give a naval station or coal depot there without her previous consent. Anticipating the partition of China, shrewd French diplomats compelled this country to lease Kwongchowwan as the thin wedge to the future annexation of the Provinces of Yunnan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi. But fortunately for China, the Great European War turned the rosy dreams to a hideous nightmare. Then followed the 1921-22 Washington Conference when representatives of the British Government agreed to surrender Weihaiwei to its rightful owner. Apparently desiring to emulate Great Britain in her liberality, but laboring under the delusion that John Bull would never carry out this declared intention, La Belle France pharisaically announced that Kwangchowwan would be likewise returned after the former had faithfully carried out its promise. Contrary to expectation, the retrocession of Weihaiwei passed into history as an accomplished fact while Kwongchowwan is being still tenaciously retained by France. Probably there are countless reasons why France is so reluctant to carry out her declared intention spontaneously and speedily, one of which is that there is the possibility of utilizing Kwangchowwan as an unfailing and unending source of money-making. But evidently China can stand this nonsense no longer as shown by the recent despatch of a notification by Nanking to the French Minister urging him to inform his Government of the desire of the National Government for an early rendition of Kwangchowwan. It is therefore hoped that this leased territory will be returned without procrastination and so avoid creating the impression that France is treating her promise, before the whole civilized world, as a mere "scrap of paper."

OBSERVER.

Canton, March 26, 1931.

China Merchants' Ships to Have Military Protection,

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company received a communique recently from the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that the Company's request for protection by stationing military men aboard the Chinese-owned steamers plying along the inland rivers will be granted in view of the prevalence of communist-banditry in the interior parts of the country.

Drug Charge Against Mrs. Huang Declared False

According to a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Opium Asociation on Saturday, April 4, the charges against Mrs. Garfield Huang alleging complicity in a drug-smuggling enterprise at Hongkong, were declared to be false. It was alleged that the charges against Mrs. Huang had their origin in political animosities directed chiefly against her husband, who is secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association which has been active in conducting propaganda against the organization of an official opium monopoly in China. Mrs. Huang, whose maiden name was Dr. May Pai, is an American returned student and well known practicing physician in Shanghai, hence the charges against her aroused considerable interest among her friends, who immediately instituted inquiries on her behalf. According to the charges, Mrs. Huang was alleged to have been involved in a drug-smuggling scandal at Hongkong, but according to report the British authorities at Hongkong have no knowledge of such reports although they have made a search of the records for several years back.

The charges against Mrs. Huang were published in certain irresponsible newspapers in Shanghai shortly following the publication of a declaration by the National Anti-Opium Association opposing the creation of an official opium monopoly. Garfield Huang, secretary of the Association was then in Formosa making an ivestigation of the Japanese opium monopoly. As soon as he learned of the charges against his wife, he returned to Amoy and according to report obtained photographic copies of certain incriminating documents and telegrams which he brought back with him and presented to the executive committee of the Anti-Opium Asociation. As soon as these documents had been examined the executive committee exonerated Mrs. Huang of the charges and requested Mr. Huang to resume his position with the Association. The National Anti-Opium Association, of which Mr. Huang is secretary, is supported by funds advanced from the American Boxer Indemnity.

The statement issued by the Association was as follows: "According to recent newspaper reports, Dr. May Pai was charged with morphine smuggling. Owing to the fact that Dr. May Pai is the wife of our General Secretary Garfield Huang, this Association is deeply concerned over the rumor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Huang were in Formosa in the interests of the Association at the time when this rumor was circulated and that the rumor was so abrupt and extraordinary, the Association due to the lack of necessary information was not in the position of expressing any views. However, the Association has urged Mr. and Mrs. Huang to come back immediately and now both of them have returned. Their explanations and evidence presented to the Committee have been carefully considered to be satisfactory by the Association and we believe the rumor against Mrs. Huang is unfounded and the charge is false".

Garfield Huang is urged by the Committee to resume his duties of General Secretaryship of the Association.

Customs at Wuhu Make Bonfires of Seized Opium

Two bonfires on the grounds of the Customs compound in Wuhu recently consumed more than a quarter of a ton of contraband opium. K. Li, R. Y. Yu, superintendent of Customs, the Wuhu Hsien Chang, and B. S. Chen, representative of the Kuomintang, made short speeches at the ceremony. The contraband disposed of on the occasion had been accumulated since May 3, 1930, which was the date of the last public burning, and permission for the action taken had been obtained by petition to Nanking. Arrangements were in charge of K. C. Li, Superntendent of Customs, and E. N. Ensor, Commissioner of Customs. In addition to the raw opium, a large supply of the so-called anti-opium pills, containing heroin, and some powdered opium were burned. Hypodermic sets and a supply of pipes were also burned. It is estimated that the commercial value of the opium thus destroyed was upwards of $15,000. Customs officials had previously granted the Wuhu General hospital a small portion of the drug for medical purposes.

Two Aspects of Soviet Policy on the Chinese Eastern Railway

BY A. A. R.

THAT the freight rates of the Chinese Eastern Railway, compiled on the gold rouble basis, are extortionately high and tend to aggravate the present business depression in North Manchuria has been touched upon many a time and need hardly be repeated again, yet the question is so important that it has never ceased to attract the public attention. The recent years might be termed as a struggle of Harbin and generally speaking of the Manchurian community, Chinese and foreign alike, with the management of the C. E. Rly for lower rates on the vital commodities. Needless to enumerate the countless petitions and other representations made before the railway's management; suffice it to say they have brought no visible success, except some revision of the passenger rates towards their lowering, which has been welcomed by all circles as sorely needed. The freight rates, which have served as a target for the public attacks, remain, however, unaltered, the management stubbornly sticking to its present policy of high freight tariff.

Gold Rouble "Dead"

The main contention of the Chinese community (and the right one indeed) is that the C. E. Rly runs in the Chinese territory, and therefore the currency used must be the dollar, not the gold rouble, the currency being extinct and never seen now. Lee-Min-Wen, Chairman of Chinese Commercial Guild of Harbin, is quoted as having said that the present C.E.R. freight rates derive their origin from the rates in force during the World War, when the Russian rouble was inflated and when it became necessary to keep the railway rates on a fixed scale to avoid the heavy losses. "Since that time", he said further, "great events took place, including the downfall of the Czarist regime, which then held sway on the railway; the gold rouble became a curiosity and a topic of history, whereas the freight rates remain just the same, notwithstanding the great necessity for their lowering, if the railway is to assist the country in the worst depression the world had ever seen".

Against this the management of the railway says that the railway should be considered as a commercial enterprise, pursuing its own interests, and that no sacrifice of any character, minimizing its earning, should be tolerated. We say "the management of the railway" with a certain idea implied in it, namely, that the above contention is of the Soviet part of the management, whereas the Chinese side is understood as having voiced its opposition thereto many a time. However, it should be deeply regretted that the Chinese voice in management is very weak; the Chinese side is utterly unable to pursue its own policy and lags hopelessly behind the Soviet lead. This is manifest in every side of the railway life, and specifically in the question of the freight tariff, which for many a Chinese, holding even executive position, is beyond his understanding. The Rusisans benefit from this ignorance of their Chinese partners and tend to perplex the question by means of the endless freight tariff regulations and amendments thereto, which are so numerous and require such a careful study, that even the Russians are at sea to grasp the whole subject. In order to understand, and especially to use the C.E.R. freight tariff, one must have years of experience, for the tariff had been compiled as on no other railway in the world. No wonder that the Chinese employee, with his limited knowledge of the Russian language (if he has some) and, sometimes, education, is helpless and must depend upon the obliging services of his Russian co-worker.

Loss on Exchange Rate

The controversy over the C.E.Rly's tariff is a long drawn one and in order to understand same one must turn back to April 15, 1924, when a definite fixed rate between the non-existing gold rouble and the Harbin paper dollar was established, namely, at 100 gold roubles—107 Harbin dollars. Had the value of Harbin paper currency stood at this rate permanently, without any fluctuation, there would have been no controversy. As a matter of fact that Harbin local currency has since experienced great changes in its relation to other currencies. There were years when the local dollar appreciated beyond the limits of the ordinary imagination, and when it came down almost to the bottom of the abyss, as at present. The following table will show the story of the Harbin paper currency in its relation to the railway's gold rouble:—

Average Rate of Har. $1.07 in Recent Years			
Years	Gold yen	Gold dollar	Gold rouble
1923	113.8	54.99	106.87
1924	125.45	51.38	99.85
1925	130.30	53.27	103.52
1926	100.61	47.15	91.63
1927	83.05	39.31	76.49
1928	70.95	37.07	72.04
1929	69.87	32.14	62.26
1930			
January	60.05	29.6	57.52
February	60.53	29.7	57.72
March	63.20	31.1	60.44

To sum up these particulars, with the fixed rate at Har. $1.07 the railway was losing enormously, realizing since 1926 much less than the original estimates, e.g. Gold Rbs. 60.44 instead of 100 gold roubles in March 1930. Thus the total loss of the railway on the exchange rate alone for the years 1926-1929 is computed to Gold Rbs. 26,700,00.00, an enormous fortune, indeed.

Besides the so-called local tariff, the C.E.Rly has conference through freight tariffs with the two neighboring railways—the South Manchuria Railway and the Ussuri Railway—the rates of which are based on gold currencies (the yen and the Ussuri line gold rouble, respectively.) When the Harbin currency depreciated it became profitable for shippers to avoid the through traffic rates, employing the "breaking-up" method of forwarding, which consists in the following: the merchant consigns his goods from Harbin to Changchun under the local way-bill, pays the freight at a fixed rate of Har. $1.07, and then forwards along the Japanese S.M.R. under another way-bill, calculated in gold yen. In ordinary circumstances he would have forwarded his goods from Harbin to Dairen under one through C.E.—S.M. Rlys' way-bill as a direct shipment, paying the freight at the rate much higher than Har. $1.07.

This state of things was responsible for an abnormal increase in the local freight traffic, when shippers made extensive use of Kwangchengzu (near Changchun) as a station of transhipment and re-forwarding their cargoes along the S.M.Rly. Besides losing in the exchange rate the Chinese Eastern Railway was losing in its freight rebates due from the S.M.Rly, as according to an agreement the latter was to pay G.Yen 3.55 per each ton of the through cargo delivered to the latter by the C.E.Rly at Changchun. During three years the railway lost several millions gold roubles in the S.M.R. rebates alone.

Freight Increased by 21.5%

Such a position could not last long and the Board of Directors of the C.E.Rly issued on March 26, 1930, a Proclamation discontinuing the fixed rate of Har. $1.07 to one gold rouble and introducing the new rate: Har. $1.30—Gold Rb. 1.00, or increasing the rate by 21.5% As soon as this became known the circles interested voiced a stout opposition, declaring the increase is unreasonably high and will aggravate the business stagnation, hitting hard at the rural population, the lot of which is none too easy owing to the continued depression.

We agree to a certain extent with the contention of the railway's management that it is their right to keep whatever tariff they like or deem it necessary; but one should not forget that the railway is a public institution, destined to serve the public, and that the interests of the latter should not be sacrificed in any way. At the worst depression, the efforts of all public bodies should be directed towards the devising of means and ways how to overcome the situation. On the Chinese Eastern Railway we see quite the opposite.

That the freight can be lowered, and lowered effectively, the reader will see from the following table of comparative railway and ocean freight charges for one

ton of soya beans, shipped from Harbin to London via Dairen and Vladivostock (in gold yen):—

Via	Railway Freight Chinese Eastern	Ussuri	South Manchuria	Total (rail)	Ocean Freight	TOTAL Yen
Dairen	10.66	—	11.71	22.37	15.72	38.09
Vladivostock	11.60	8.35	—	19.95	16.88	36.09

Protectionism Towards Vladivostock

It is obvious, the railway freight is much higher than the ocean freight, despite the fact that the carrier in the latter case has to haul the cargo a long way from the Far East to Europe (London), whereas the three railways, the Chinese Eastern, the South Manchuria and the Ussuri, are here in Manchuria. The abnormal situation with the rail freight is obvious also from the fact that the Eastern (via Vladivostock) route of the C.E.R. is much longer than the Southern route, via Dairen, namely: 550 kilometers from Harbin to Pogranichnaya (Suifenho) against 240 kilometers from Harbin to Changchun. Besides, the Eastern route goes through a mountainous region, regarded more expensive for the haulage, whereas the Southern route lies on an ideal plateau, or to say it plainly it is cheaper for the railway to transport the goods southward, to Changchun, than to Vladivostock.

Yet we see quite the contrary. Though it is harmful for the C.E.Rly's interests, the freight is being artificially directed to Vladivostock with the sole purpose of booming that port and helping incidentally the Ussuri railway, for which the C.E.R. has become a good feeder. It is an open secret also that the Ussuri line lacks rolling stock, so the C.E.Rly's empty cars are rendering a good service while coming back to Harbin, carrying from Vladivostock Soviet exports or Japanese through cargoes (as agreed to at the recent Japan-Manchuria Through Freight Conference at Tokyo).

When confronted with a public request to lower the freights on vital articles the railway's management in the person of its Soviet spokemen likes to assert that the railway is a commercial institution and as such cannot sacrifice its commercial interests, yet they do forget that the protectionism towards Vladivostock way, or the Ussuri railway, brings huge expenses to the railway. A comparison of the inward rates for the Eastern and the Southern routes, covering some important articles, will elucidate this statement, viz.:

C.E.R. Freight to Harbin (in gold roubles)	Dairen	Vladivostock
Coal	4.05	3.14
Sugar	31.00	19.86
Gunny bags	20.00	16.78
Pig Iron	20.00	16.78
Kerosene	35.11	25.58

The cheapness of via Vladivostock rates is apparent, whereas this route is nearly two times longer than Harbin-Changchun. As we have said the cost of operation of this route is of course two times higher than of the Southern route. Thus, on every article imported into Manchuria from Vladivostock the C.E.Rly is receiving less than it ought to. Where is the pursuance of the commercial interests? Why should the railway receive less for a distance nearly two times longer and more expensive to operate? How long is this position going to last?

We have tried to show that the Chinese Eastern Railway's freight tariff is constructed abnormally with an obvious intention to boom the Eastern traffic for both the exports and imports, and that it is incompatible with the so-called commercial interests of the railway. The tariff also shows that the cheap rates have been provided for such Soviet articles as coal, kerosene, etc., which can easily be dumped into the Manchurian market to the utter dislocation of the local economic situation.

Freight War Started

Whereas the three major railways—the Chinese Eastern, the South Manchuria and the Ussuri—keep their tariffs on a gold basis, the neighboring Chinese Governmental railways collect the freights in silver currency, which fact has been responsible for the diversion of cargoes to the Chinese lines. With special reference to the C. E. Rly it should be said that it is losing its usual volume of business from the Western section in favor of the Ssupinhai-Toanan Railway (Chinese), that has become a formidable competitor, diverting the main body of cargoes of the Tsitsihar region Southward to Dairen (via Ssupinhai) or Chinwantao and Newchwang (via Tahushan-Paintala line).

One of the principal contentions of the Soviet part of the management has been that the South Manchuria Railway (Japanese) sticks to the gold yen rates, and does not show any signs of adopting the silver currency or reducing the freight rates. This contention has now become obsolete, for the S. M. Rly has recently made great changes in its freight policy: the railway is calculating since March 1 of this year the freights on export goods, consigned via Newchwang, on the silver yen basis, that is to say the railway has made a substantial reduction in the freights. Of course, by so doing the Japanese wish to kill two birds with one stone—to divert some cargo from the C. E. Rly and also from the Chinese lines, the Tahushan-Paintala line, particularly.

The Japanese have not stopped with this measure alone. They have also made a material reduction for the export goods transported by the S. M. Rly Main Line, good, however, for the period between March 10 and Sept. 31, 1931. The new rates apply to the cargoes originating only from the station south of Ssupinhai, for the S.M.R. has an agreement with the C. E. Rly not to alter on its own accord the rates for the cargoes, originating at the points north of the named town. Any reduction or increase must be done with the acquiescence of the C.E.Rly. The reduction came off very suddenly and is accepted by the business circles with satisfaction, since it will make the local prices for produce articles permissible on the foreign markets. The following table will show how the reduction has been made (per carload ton only):

Ssupinhai-Dairen or Antung	Y11.99	9.49	2.50	or 21%
Kaiyan	„	9.94	7.94	2.00 or 20%
Mukden	„	7.76	5.76	2.00 or 26%

Thus the South Manchuria Railway fired the first gun in the railway freight war, for its own reasons, incidentally helping the business circles to cut down the overhead expenses of the export goods. The shot is directed towards the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Chinese lines. too, and if the first named railway will not reduce its freight rates the situation is going to become perilous, since via Vladivostock traffic, that has been nursed so tenderly, will be affected. Any further insistence upon the present rates will, therefore, be detrimental to the C.E.R. interests first of all, not to mention to the populace of the whole of North Manchuria, as we have tried to show in the above lines. Furthermore, it will mean it is the Soviet policy to aggravate the economic crisis of the region instead of helping to overcome it.

C. E. R. "Reddened"

Besides a peculiar and extremely suspicious freight tariff policy the Soviets are pursuing on the C.E.Rly another policy, worthy the attention of every person studying the things Manchurian. It lies in how the railway's personnel is being handled. That the railway has had too many supernumeraries goes without saying; it is also true that some drastic cutting must be done, if the railway is to reduce its expenses. Out of 24,427 persons on the pay-roll on January 1st, 1930, on January 1st of this year there were 19,107 persons, or less by 5,320 persons. Who were the men discharged? It is safe to say that they were mostly the Russians with many years of railway's service behind them, who in the times past had become naturalized Chinese, or they were Russians of Soviets citizenship, who however, remained in the employ during the Sino-Soviet conflict last year, or—to speak it plainly----both the categories remained loyal to China all the time. And they are, of course, regarded dangerous to the Soviet interests in the C.E.R. The two groups have become swept out entirely, the remaining Russian staff being solidly pro-Soviet in every respect, so no second coup by the Chinese is thought possible. In other words, the Soviets have consolidated their position; the discharges are being conducted in such a way as to wipe out all the non-Soviet elements from the railway, or to minimize the Chinese influence as much as possible.

The shortsightedness or, rather, the weakness of the Chinese side of management lies in that it allowed to happen the thing just described—all the trustworthy pro-Chinese Russians, who had given many years of their life to the railway (some of them from the very construc-

(Continued on page 209)

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XIII

RADICALS

In Lesson XII you were introduced to the first five most frequently used Radicals. In this lesson we will introduce you to five more. It would be well for the student to read the introductory remarks about Radicals in Lesson XII before proceeding in the study of this lesson.

人

6. 人 Radical Number 9, pronounced rËn and in the second tone. This is character number 9 of Lesson II in this series of lessons. Refers to mankind and is often found in a contracted from 亻 appearing on the left hand side of hundreds of characters.

心

7. 心 Radical Number 61, pronounced sin, and in the first tone. It refers to the physical heart which has been recognized as the seat of the mind. This radical in its contracted form appears 忄 on the left hand side of many characters. It will be found in characters having to do with the mind, as thought, intelligence, and the emotions.

言

8. 言 Radical Number 149, pronounced ien and in the second tone. It is used in characters having to do with words, language, discourse, talk, etc. A very interesting radical and used very frequently.

虫

9. 虫 Radical Number 142, pronounced tʃɔ:n, in the second tone. This radical will be found in all characters referring to creatures with legs, as insects, reptiles, etc.

糸

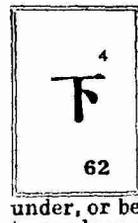
10. 糸 Radical Number 120, pronounced mi and generally in the fourth tone. Refers to floss silk, or small or delicate things. It will be found generally on the left hand side of the character, and occasionally at the bottom part of the character.

Character No. 61 (上4)

Up, top, summit, above, on, high, Supreme, first, best, before, Previous.

Pronounced ʃan

This chararter was originally written 二. The shorter line above representing something above the longer and lower line. It was later written 上 which form is still maintained. The lower line 一 referring to the earth or foundation is the radical under which the character is classified. It has many uses all of which have reference to progress or place in the point of position or rank.



Character No. 62 (下4)

Lower, down, beneath, under, in, inferior, To come down, take down, to take off, etc.

Pronounced ʃiɔ:

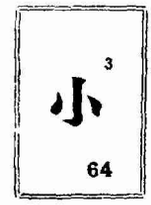
This character is also listed under the first radical 一 and is opposed to 上. Here we find a line 丨 placed below the base or fundamental line. Hence its meaning of to go down, to take down, the lower, under, or beneath. Also used in the sense of to lay as eggs; or to produce, as the young of animals.

Character No. 63 (大4)

Tall, big, extensive, high, noble, eminent, great, Important, best as in quality.

Pronounced tɔ: or ta

Representing a man, fully grown up, standing with arms and legs extended. Hence the meaning of great or tall as compared to the stature of a child.



Character No. 64 (小3)

Small, younger, mean.

Pronounced SiaⱯ

Refers to the partitioning of an object 丨 which is already small. Hence the meaning of small, or trifling as opppsed to 大 great and famous. In its borrowed sense it means narrowness, mean, or sordid, used conventionally for my and our. One never speaks of himself as being 大 but rather 小.

Character No. 65 (六5)

Six

Pronounced lu or liu

The first even number coming after four. The number six was adopted as the standard of all dimensions by the first emperor.

VOCABULARY LIST

85.	上下	—ʃan ʃiɔ:—up and down, above and below, superior and inferior.
86.	上中下	—ʃan tʂɔ:n ʃiɔ:—top, middle, bottom; first, second, third; best quality, middle quality, inferior quality.
87.	上人	—ʃan rËn—a superior man.
88.	上去	—ʃan tʃy—to go up.
89.	上好	—ʃan RaⱯ—very good, excellent
90.	上來	—ʃan laI—to rise, come up.
91.	下去	—ʃiɔ: tʃy—to go down or below.
92.	下來	—ʃiɔ: laI—to come down.
93.	大小	—tɔ: SiaⱯ—size, great and small.
94.	大人	—tɔ: rËn—a great man, a grown up man.
95.	大大的	—tɔ: tɔ: ti—greatly.
96.	小人	—SiaⱯ rËn—a small man, a mean man.
97.	小心	—SiaⱯ sin—be careful.

SENTENCE WORK

131.	上去下來	—To go up and down.
132.	這個大人	—This man is big.
133.	那個人小	—That man is small.
134.	這個東西不大	—This is not very large.
135.	那個東西小	—Those things are small.
136.	他有六個錢	—He has six cash.
137.	那個人是一個大人	—That man is a great man.
138.	這個人是一個小人	—This is a mean man.
139.	他上去了	—He has gone up.
140.	他下去了	—He has gone down.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Studies in Inter-marriage

BY DANIEL J. LEE 李芹根

THE progress of material civilization, scientific discovery and mechanical inventions has rendered the peoples of different nationalities and races—the backward as well as the advanced—to come into such close contact with each other that intermarriage is inevitable. It becomes a problem that interests people of all nationalities, be they black or white, yellow or brown.

At first blush, the problem of intermarriage is within the sphere of biology or ethnology, so only a biologist or ethnologist would be qualified to discuss this problem; but a moment's consideration should serve to correct such an impression. It is a problem which involves almost every branch of social sciences, ethics, politics, ethnology, sociology, international relations, etc. Neither does the space permit nor are data sufficient and statistics accurate enough to render it possible for the writer to discuss this problem with a definite conclusion by showing that he be an advocate or opponent of intermarriage. In this article the writer merely tries to show the tendency of intermarriage by giving a historical survey and illustrating arguments of both sides by citing a few examples of intermarriage, with a conclusion which is rather conjectural than positive!

Historical Survey

Intermarriage follows race contact. So intermarriage is not a new problem. Race-contact dates back to the time when our palaeolithic ancestors roamed hither and thither in search of wild fruits or wild creatures in the days of Alexander the Great, or that of Attila, or that which followed the discovery made by Christopher Columbus,in which there was a great inpingement of some peoples upon other peoples—which created new relations between them by way of conquest or settlement. The difference of our own time is that conquest and colonization have been the chief factors of race blending. The Finic peoples of North-eastern Europe have blended easily and naturally with the Teutonic Swedes and the Slavonic Russians. In Hungaria, both Germans and men of Jewish stock intermarry freely with the Magyars. Celts, Teutons, and Slavs are so far remote in differences that the difference frequently operates as an attraction, making the union complementary. In modern times the Spanish settlers in the Antilles and South-America and the Portuguese in Brazil, as well as on the East and West coast of Africa, have formed many unions with negro women, as the Spaniards have done with the Malayan Tagals in the Philippines, and Portuguese with the Hindus in Malabar. There is today a negro strain in many of the whites of Cuba, and a still stronger one in the whites of Brazil.

Arguments of the Advocates

In the eyes of the sociologist and politician the method of the fusion of two races into one through intermarriage has two great merits. "It is Natural and it is Final," says Bryce in the "Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind". "It comes by the ordinary working of human impulse, which induces unions that bring the members of one race into friendly relations with those of the other, making it difficult for either to go on despising the other, and ultimately brings down the humbler members of the dominant race to the level of the theretofore subject, while raising the stronger members of the subject race to a level with the dominant". There appeared among the editorial paragraphs of the *China Critic* last year a short paragraph "On Mixed-marriage" in which the editor has presented arguments on both sides. The arguments of the advocate were that, taking Shanghai as an example, the Eurasians, a great majority of them, are superior in physical aspect and intelligence, while the Eurasian girl is more beautiful than the average of any race in Shanghai. It is a fact and irrefragably true. There are others who say that when different races are mixed into one through intermarriage, there is less difficulty of securing world peace; as in many cases conflict arises out of racial differences.

Where two races are physiologically remote, the result of inter-mixture is less satisfactory as it is below the level of the higher stock, but it is not generally and evidently better than the lower stock. Such an intermixture, then, is not advisable. White people used to argue that the mixture of a white with a colored one brings no better result than spoiling the so-called Superior race (white race). Again the *Critic* says in the above-mentioned paragraph that the white woman who marries a Chinese is physically breaking down. She is not so active and lively as she was before her marriage. This is also true. It can be seen among the returned students from France, England, and America. Many of them brought home with them a foreign wife; and the result of their marriage proved to be very unpleasent.

Intermarriage and Marriage

If we care to study carefully the problem of intermarriage in comparison with marriage, we shall realize the misconception and misunderstanding of both sides. It is a well known fact that marriage is based upon nothing more than love. No third person has the right to interfere in the marriage of another. Is there any one willing to let his or her marriage be interfered with or can interferences be successfully carried out? Doubtless the answer would be in the negative. Then what about Intermarriage? Certainly, there are differences in nationality, race, color and religion. Is Intermarriage based upon love too? To answer this question, it is better to cite some examples showing how love works upon intermarriage.

A returned students from America, whom I am personally acquainted with, married an American lady who came from a very wealthy family. This returned student had spent all he had in prosecuting his education in the States and had left nothing behind when he returned to China with his foreign wife. Fortunately, immediately after they returned to China, he landed a job as a professor in a Chinese university in Peiping with a hand-to-mouth salary. He still worried. He can not bear to let his wife, who used to enjoy a easy and comfortable life with her own folks at home, lead a life on a lower plane than she has ever known before. She, despite her unpleasant life, often reminds her husband that she could cable her father in case they are short of money. Besides, she is very pretty and well educated and doing all sorts of house duties which are strange to her and helping her husband in one way or other. Despite the aforesaid differences, they are as happy as any married couple could be. But, how interference in an intermarriage proves disastrous can be seen in another example. A Scotch lady from a well-to-do family fell in love with a Chinese when the latter was then attending Glasgow University. The parents on both sides strongly objected to their marriage. Yet they were married. Upon their arrival in China, the British consul in Tientsin threatened to send the Scotch woman back home. But it was of no avail. This is not the only case. There are many cases of a similar character that happen in India as well as in other countries. Moreover, the law can do very little to interfere with one's marriage. California is a good example. People in that State are not allowed to intermarry. Indeed, the law has been strictly observed and enforced, save that it has not prevented intermarriage, as people can marry in other States where such a law is not in existence. Were such law to be enforced in every State and country, intermarriage would not be avoided either. People can marry secretly, can't they. There is however one way of preventing intermarriage. It is to forbid peoples with the aforesaid differences to come into contact with one another. Is this possible? I would rather leave this question to be answered by the reader.

Nanking, April 4, 1931.

Japanese Legation Official Speaks on Liberalism

K. S. Unui, expert attached to the Japanese Legation, delivered an address before members of the Liberal Cosmopolitan Club, April 1, in which he traced Japan's phenomenal progress since the first indication of liberal tendencies which began with the Restoration of 1863. "Japan has made unprecedented progress in the history of any nation, yet if we interpret progress to mean betterment in spiritual and material well-being of the people, a wider participation and enjoyment by them, I am not quite sure just how much progress Japan has made. However, measured by the latter criteraia of material betterment, of participation and enjoyment by a larger body of Japanese people, then I have no hesitation in saying that Japan has made phenomenal progress," Mr. Inui said.

Quarrel Between Two Temples Starts Central Asian War

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

The increasing interest taken by the National Government in affairs along the Tibetan border is evidenced by the action of the Central Political Council last week officially designating Batang (Paanhsien) as the new Provincial Capital for the newly-created province of Sikong. The old seat of the Sikong Provincial Government was at Kangtinghsien, more generally known as Tatsienlu.

Batang is deemed more suitable as the Provincial Capital in view of its geographical location in the centre of the Province, a factor which is considered highly necessary for facilitating and consolidating the Provincial Administration.

SIKONG, a newly created province which divides Szechuen and Tibet, is said to have been invaded by Tibetan troops. According to the reports, severe fighting is now proceeding between the invaders and the provincial militia. The chamber of commerce of Sikong is said to have sent telegrams to the National Government urging the latter to take immediate action and order both sides to stop fighting. Interviewed by the writer of this article as to the causes of the trouble, the officials of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, have the following to say:

Origin of the Dispute

In a district known as Pei-Lee Village 白利鄉 there is an A-La Temple 亞拉寺 which is owned by the Pei-Lee Tribe 白利土司. The head of the temple is Wu-Do-Ki-Do 呼圖克圖. He was born in Ling Chung Village 林慧鄉 within the jurisdiction of the Tai King Tribe 大金土司. Since his assumption of office as head of the temple, he took charge of all affairs, and he divided the people into 15 Ho 戶. Certainly, all of them recognized him as the actual head. It is said that they all signed agreements with the head. But unfortunately a dispute over property occurred between Wu-Do-Ki-Do and the son of the Pei-Lee Tribe, as a consequence of which bitter feeling has arisen between them. Wu-Do-Ki-Do allowed all property—movable or immovable.—and also the 15 Ho to be transferred to the Tai-King Tribe. The head of the latter temple employed vigorous steps when taking over the property. Against those who dared to resist, Tao-King Kong 大金公, the head of the Tai-King Temple, would at once use force so as to subdue them. The Pei-Lee Tribe began to prepare themselves for defence. At the same time, a petition was sent to the Kan-Tze 甘孜 Hsien government to send troops for protection. A petition was also simultaneously addressed to the Kongting 康定 Defence Force Headquarters describing the inhuman acts of the Tai-King tribe and asking that orders be given to stop their further movement.

The said headquarters and the Sikong Provincial Government did issue orders to both sides to stop fighting, adding that the property belonging to the A-La Temple, being a public property, is under the jurisdiction of the Kan-Tze Hsien Government and that it could not be disposed of by the will of Wu-Do-Ki-Do; further the Tai-King Tribe is ordered to make report to the government and await for its decision.

But the Tai-King tribe would not submit to the order and at once invaded Pei-Lee territory and actually came into conflict with the forces of Pei-Lee and the Defence from Kongting. Only after further reinforcements could the Pei-Lee tribe take back several lost territories. But the Tai-King tribe turned to the Tibetan troops, which are stationed at Teh-Ka 德格, on the border between Tibet and Sikong, for help, thus giving rise to the so-called "Tibetan-Sikong War".

Since the fighting has broken out, Gen. Liu Wen Hui, the garrison commander of the Szechuen and Sikong forces, has repeatedly reported to the Central Government and the Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs the occurrence of the event, and has asked the Central Government to order the Dalai Lama to stop helping the Tai-King tribe, "in order to avoid conflict between the Chinese and Tibetans." Accordingly, the Central Government, by urgent telegrams, ordered both sides to stop hostilities and await for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It is reported that the Pei-Lee tribe has already obeyed the order and that the Dalai Lama has also wired to Gen. Ma Fu-hsiung, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, saying that the order would be obeyed. The said committee has appointed Tang Koo-shen to proceed immediately to Sikong in order to carry out a personal investigation of the causes of the dispute, this for the reference of the Government in forming a final decision in this connection.

Sikong Representative Interviewed

The representative of the Dalai Lama in Nanking, questioned as to the causes of the trouble, said that he had left Tibet a long time ago and he was not in a position to give any information regarding the dispute, but expressed his opinion that the dispute would be settled before long.

The representative of the Sikong Provincial Government, when interviewed by the writer, gave practically the same story as was told him by the officials of the Committee on the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, but added the following:

In the Southwest of Kan-Tze 甘孜, there is a river, known as the Small Gold Sand River 小金沙江. On each side of the river, there is a temptle, respectively known as Tai-King Temple 大金寺 and the Pei-Lee Temple. 白利寺 Starting with the dispute over the property, the Tai-king monks asked the Tibetan troops for help. "It is because the Dalai Lama still thinks, that Sikong and Tibet should be combined into one," said the spokesman. He continued, "According to the report dated 8th instant, it was learned that Tibetan troops had already occupied the two Temples and Kan-Tsz and are further attacking Kongting. But the people in Kongting are very excited by the Tibetan invasion and should the Szechuen troops fail to stop the invasion, the people there would organize themselves for self-defence." He further explained his idea that the dispute should be solved from the "very bottom!"

Some Suggestions

From the above, it will be seen that the whole dispute may be summarized as a dispute between the Tai-King and Pei-Lee tribes of Sikong with the Tibetan troops siding with the former. But whether this help is given for political reasons or is fomented by outside agitation is not yet disclosed.

From his study of Mongolian and Tibetan affairs, the writer has come to the conclusion that the Central Government should pay hereafter more attention to conditions in the frontier provinces. The present system with reference to these frontier provinces, including Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet, is out-of-date, and a more revolutionary step should be taken to reform the present system, in order to meet the changes of the time and the needs of the people. Unless this is done more disputes of this kind are sure to occur and this would only give more annoyance to the Central Government. It is admitted that this is a difficult task, but nevertheless it does not mean an impossibility. This is one of the ways to improve the present conditions in the frontier provinces.

Secondly, the Central Government should take more substantive steps towards having more contact with the frontier people. At present it still takes several months to go from Nanking to Tibet, if one does not go by way of British India. The representative of the Dalai Lama in Nanking, when interviewed, told us that Tibet is rich in natural resources. "Everywhere there is gold," he said. It is the opinion of the writer that the Central Government should send more commissioners or officials to the frontier provinces for the purpose of helping them to reform and develop themselves. In this connection, we are very sorry to learn that there is practically no contact between Outer Mongolia and the other parts of China Proper, as a consequence of which the rumor of the Declaration of Independence by the Outer Mongolians again runs high, As a matter of fact, it is the lack of constant contact that accounts for this. While China has established no contact with Outer Mongolia for many reasons, of which lack of means of communication is certainly the outstanding one, the Russians have taken great pains to educate the Outer Mongolians in Russian, the result being that the returned Outer Mongolian students are now more inclined to the Russian influence than to the Chinese. But, as one spokesman puts it, these frontier people are ready to join the Chinese if close contact could be established. Sinkiang, one of the frontier provinces, by construction of a motor road connecting the provincial capital and the Siuyang Railway, can now be reached in two weeks, whereas formerly it took about two months. The writer was informed by the representatives of the Sinkiang provincial government in Nanking that many modern roads are now in course of completion or under construction, "without which close contact, and easier communication is impossible", said the representative. Certainly, Sinkiang is the first frontier province to be modernized.

Since the establishment of the National Government, a tremendous change in the attitude of the frontiers towards the Central Government has taken place. Formerly, they cared nothing about the Central Government, but now they have repeatedly declared their allegience to the Central Government 擁護中央. It is for this reason that they have come to the Capital. All these frontier people are now looking towards the Central Government for protection and guardianship. With the exception of Outer Mongolia, all frontier provinces have their offices in the Capital, apparently for the purpose of getting into close touch with the Central Government, The Tibetans have two offices in Nanking, one for the Panchen Lama and the other for the Dalai Lama. The different Leagues in Inner Mongolia have also their representatives residing in Nanking. The Sinkiang and Sikong provincial governments have all established their Nanking Offices in the Capital. As far as the writer is aware, all these representatives are patriotic people, having strong ambition to support the Central Government and to improve the feeling and understanding of the Chinese with the frontiers. What is urged is therefore that the Central Government should take more substantive steps toward the development and modernization of these frontier provinces such as Mongolia and Tibet.

Nanking, March 29, 1931.

Australian Federal Government Provides Funds to Meet Obligations

The Australian Federal Government on April 1 made available in London over £750,000 to pay the interest obligations repudiated by the New South Wales Government. The Commonwealth Government announces that it will take proceedings through the High Court to obtain this amount from the New South Wales State Government.

Land and Population in China

(Nankai Statistical Service, March 16)

In a recent article on "Land Utilization in China", published in the 1927 volume of the *Problems of the Pacific*, Professor O. E. Baker, agricultural economist to the U. S. Department of Agriculture has, after an analysis of land and population statistics in China, expressed the following opinion: "If manufacturing can be expanded so rapidly as to attract labor from the farms more rapidly than men can be born and raised on the farms, thus encouraging greater efficiency in agriculture, as well as manufacturing, China will have solved its population problem". According to Professor Baker, whereas the area of cultivated land per capita of the total population of the United States in 1919 was 3.6 acre, in China it was about 0.4 acre. In other words. there is about nine times as much cultivated land per person it the United States as in China. In another compilation, which is based also on the land statistics of the former Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce like Professor Baker's, but revised by Lieu and Chen in an article on the "Statistics of Farm Land in China", in March, 1928 issue of the *Chinese Economic Journal*, we are inclined to accept a larger size of the cultivated land per capita of the total population than Professor Baker's, namely, 0.58 acre. For the two most densely populated provinces, namely, Kiangsu with a population density of 897 per square mile and Cheking with one of 658, the cultivated land per capita of the total population is, however, lower, namely. 0.36 and 0.34 acre respectively, which is only one-tenth that of the United States. Despite the fact that in Kiangsu and Chekiang there may be more crops raised per year than in the United States, it must be remembered that in the former the agrarian population reached 68 percent in 1918 whereas in the latter it was but 26 percent in 1919.

Another method of stating the cultivated land per capita of the total population is the population per square mile of cultivated area. Both methods, however, are subject to the criticism that in some parts the agrarian population occupies a larger proportion than in others. Thus, in Kweichow where only eight percent of the total population is agrarian, the population per square mile of cultivated area is as high as 5,225, while in Kiangsu or Chekiang where 68 percent of the population is agrarian, the population per square mile of cultivated area is only 1,797 and 1,854 respectively. The better method, therefore, is to state the density of population in term of the *agrarian* population per square mile of cultivated area. In this way the agrarian population per square mile of cultivated area is only 400 for Kweichow, but 1,221 for Kiangsu and 1,266 for Chekiang. For China as a whole, it is 787 varying from the lowest of 53 for Kwangsi to the highest of 1,226 for Chekiang. This figure agrees closely with that given by Professor Buck in his sample study of 2,640 farms in 16 localities in North and East Central China, namely, 730, which varies from 360 to 1,277. These densities, says Professor Buck, may be compared with Denmark having 77 persons per square mile of cultivated area, and with United States having 48 persons per square mile of cultivated area.

Provinces	I Total area[1] (in sq. m.)	II Cultivated area[2] (in sq. m.)	III Total population[3] (in 1,000)	IV Agrarian population[2] (in 1,000)	V (III:—I) Population per sq. m. total area	VI (III:—II) Population per sq. m. cultivated area	VII IV:—II Agrarian Population per sq. m. cultivated area	VIII (II:—III) Cultivated land per capita (acre)
Metropolitan area, Chihli, Shansi, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan	197,683	49,354	51,056	34,685	258	1,101	748	0.58
Fengtien (Liaoning), Kirin, Heilunghiang	363,700	42,734	24,041	13,045	66	563	305	1.14
Shantung	55,984	29,115	34,376	27,010	614	1,181	928	0.54
Honan	67,954	36,458	35,290	31,000	519	968	850	0.66
Kiangsu	38,610	19,271	34,624	23,535	897	1,797	1,221	0.36
Anhwei	54,826	26,536	20,199	14,295	368	761	539	0.84
Kiangsi	69,498	25,234	27,563	20,325	397	1,092	805	0.59
Fukien	46,332	8,411	14,330	8,105	309	1,704	964	0.38
Chekiang	36,680	13,021	24,140	16,485	658	1,854	1,266	0.34
Hupeh	71,428	40,234	28,617	18,265	401	711	454	0.90
Hunan	83,398	35,313	40,530	19.155	486	1,148	542	0.56
Shensi	75,290	13,672	17,223	6,675	229	1,260	488	0.51
Kansu	125,483	6,953	7,423	4,295	59	1,068	618	0.60
Sinkiang	550,340	2,786	2,688	2,325	5	965	835	0.67
Szechuen	218,533	39,766	52,064	30,340	238	1,309	763	0.49
Kwangtung	100,000	24,193	36,774	57,810[2](?)	267	1,520	2,3902(?)	0.42
Kwangsi	77,220	20,417	12,258	1,080	159	500	53	1.07
Yunnan	146,714	6,771	11,021	6,500	75	1,628	960	0.39
Kweichow	67,182	2,161	11,291	950	168	5,225	440	0.12
Total	2,446,855[1]	439,401	485,508	345,780	198	1,105	787	0,58

1. Except Sinkiang the total area is given by the China Yearbook, 1930-30. Data are not available for Mongolia, Tibet and Kokonor.
2. Former Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce's figures revised by Lieu and Chen. The Agrarian population for Kwangtung, however, is apparently wrong.
3. 1926 estimate by the Chinese Post Office.
4. In this table the Chinese mow has been converted into 1/6 acre or 1/3840 sq. mile.

The United States and China

(Paris Edition, N. Y. Herald, Feb. 9)

A highly enlightening discourse was that of Dr. C. Kuangson Young, representative of the Nanking foreign ministry abroad, at the last weekly luncheon of the American Club of Paris. Dr. Young showed clearly the meaning and the value of China's relations with the United States of America. From such a source the words uttered were more impressive than if they had come from a leader of our own nationality.

The American public has never doubted of the wisdom as well as the justice of the attitude of the United States towards the Chinese people, though it has doubted sometimes of the sincerity of politicians who make of this attitude an occasion for a personal pose, designed to bemuse the common voter not more ignorant than they of the true inwardness of foreign affairs.

What has most augmented and sustained American prestige in the Far East is our entire loyalty and fairness in treating of the interests of the oriental nations. Dr. Young emphasized this fact. "There are no vestiges of imperialism," he said, "with the American flag in China." The United States, in sharp contradistinction to the conduct of almost every other principal power has never played the "game of grab" either there or elsewhere.

It has favored every policy that could advance the Chinese people on the road to real independence, to sound government and enduring prosperity. That is still its course, whereof good fruits are very evident. The educated Chinese recognize the great moral debt of their nation to the North-American republic.

We are only too anxious to believe, as Dr. Young has said, that China has at last a stable government, and indeed the latest indications seem to confirm the assertion. The republican spirit, borrowed from America, inspires the ruling political thought, though the present government can not yet be said to be thoroughly democratic. It will become so, if the constitutional convention to be held in May shall rightly represent the needs of the Chinese people. But even such a government can be successful only if it manifest great strength of will and determination in execution. It can command the full respect of other nations and justify their friendly course in regard to it—especially that of the United States—only by ruthlessly suppressing all the elements of murderous disorder which now harass both natives and foreigners. No government which can not do that will be worth the name.

Much undocumented criticism has been levelled at religious missionary work in China. There has been ground for censure, but ground also for praise. Dr. Young made a happy point in paying tribute to worthy American missionaries, alluding to their introduction in China of much that is good in American culture. That work and the work of the American universities in training Chinese students have in great measure supplemented each other. A corresponding good is effected by the study at first hand by many young Americans of the culture and the present social, economic and political situation of the Chinese.

Dr. Fong Sec Installed as President of Shanghai Rotary Club

Dr. Fong Sec was installed as president of Shanghai Rotary Club at a dinner given at the American Club April 1. Dr. Fong Sec succeeds George A. Fitch, general secretary of the Foreign Y M.C.A. Other officers installed at the same time were: E. F. Harris, vice president: P. Chu, honorary treasurer; G. W. Philleo, secretary, and Messrs. R. W. Brewer, U. S. Harkson, Percy Kwok, H. Sandor, F. Winkler, S. W. Wolfe and H. Yokotake. Miss L. Stops is secretary.

Silk Workers in Chapei Go on Strike

Approximately 20,000 silk filature workers in Chapei went on strike Apr. 1 as the result of a dispute over wage adjustments with their employers. The strike was first called by workers of the Fong Tai and the Ching Fong Silk filatures on Tai Yang Chiao and Kwang Fu Road in Chapei when the workers demanded that their wages, which were reduced by 15% last year, be raised to the original scale in view of the fact that the silk market had considerably improved since that time and that prices, on the whole, had now become normal.

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The Future of Chinese Insurance Companies

BY F. E. VINCENT

(Manager for China for The American Foreign Insurance Association)

RECENT reports indicate that Chinese Insurance Companies are making a concerted effort to divert the bulk of the Chinese business from foreign companies to themselves. In order to handle this liability they plan upon forming a strong native reinsurance company into which all members may place their excess lines.

While I am in sympathy with the aspirations of native companies to obtain native business, I think it should be pointed out to our Chinese friends that the methods they have proposed to cope with the situation are economically unsound, and not in accordance with the best insurance principles. Most of the income of Chinese companies is derived from Shanghai and possibly one or more other cities and, to use an old proverb, they have all of their eggs in one basket. Without the assistance of foreign companies to carry part of this liability, they would face the possibility of insolvency in case of a large conflagration in this city.

If the American conflagration record of losses in excess of Gold $5,000,000 is taken as an example, we find that from 1835 to 1923 companies were called upon to pay the following losses:

Date	Location	Loss
1835	New York	G$ 15,000,000
1861	Charleston, S.C.	10,000,000
1866	Portland, Me	10,000,000
1871	Chicago	168,000,000
1872	Boston	75,000,000
1874	Chicago	5,000,000
1875	Virginia City, Nev.	7,500,000
1889	Seattle	5,000,000
1889	Spokane	6,000,000
1889	Boston	6,000,000
1889	Lynn, Mass	5,000,000
1892	Milwaukee	6,000,000
1900	Hoboken, N.J.	5,500,000
1901	Jacksonville	11,000,000
1902	Paterson, N.J.	7,000,000
1904	Baltimore	50,000,000
1906	San Francisco	350,000,000
1908	Chelsea, Mass	12,000,000
1908	Chisholm, Minn	5,000,000
1910	Cedar Spur, Mont	6,000,000
1911	Albany, N.Y.	5.500,000
1914	Salem, Mass	15,000,000
1916	Paris, Texas	10,000,000
1917	Atlanta, Ga	5,500,000
1922	Chicago	8,000,000
1922	Astoria, Oregon	10,000,000
1923	Berkeley, Cal.....	10,000,000

For a century after our republic was formed, America found it necessary and desirable to have foreign companies participate in the insurance on the nation's property. And today, after the establishment of several hundred companies, some of which are the strongest in the world, we find that foreign companies are still writing, in America, premiums of more than G$165,000,000 annually.

All strong insurance companies follow the sound underwriting practice of keeping a net liability limit on each fire risk in proportion to their income and assets. A further limit is set on each block, congested area and finally the city itself. A company having its liability well spread in this manner in a thousand different cities is much sounder than one operating primarily in a dozen cities.

In American cities strict standard Building and Electrical Codes are rigidly enforced. In addition, adequate water supply, good police protection and efficient fire brigades are maintained. But notwithstanding these precautionary measures, large conflagrations have occurred and are continuing to occur. Shanghai has poorer all round protection than any of the large American cities. Due to the complex nature of this city, it is difficult to enforce storage and other ordinances, and the resulting hazards are naturally greater. In fact, Shanghai has a water supply for conflagrations inferior to that of the British Concession at Tientsin.

In view of these facts, it is rather surprising to find Chinese insurance companies, with fewer years' experience and smaller portfolios of business—confined to few cities, attemnting to furnish the insurance protection to a city like Shanghai, and the rest of China. In other words, to bring about in a few months what it has taken years to accomplish in other countries.

In matters of such grave importance as this, it is generally the individual who must decide for himself. He should seek the strongest company possible; one which can offer the best protection and service for the premium. He should choose a company with large assets which has weathered the storm of many conflagrations, and has the reputation of many years of fair dealing with the public. One which has the experienced supervision of insurance commissioners of a strong government. Such companies treat all nationalities fairly, and are as anxious to keep the good will of a Chinese client as that of a foreigner.

Generally the individual or business concern has property valued far in excess of the money in hand. More care should, therefore, be taken in the selection of the insurance company protecting this property than the bank protecting the money. Unfortunately, however, the majority of Chinese property owners give more thought to the discount or price than the stability of the company. This attitude was also prevalent in Japan, prior to the big quake, which brought to light the true status of the many small and inexperienced native companies. But at this period I understand that the Japanese people were so intensely nationalistic that few foreign companies could write any direct business of consequence. The reverse is true now, and it is not uncommon to find a Japanese scanning the companies' balance sheets before deciding where he will insure.

Policies in Chinese

There is some agitation going on at present for policies in Chinese. It is possible that if the foreign companies were approached, thru the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association, by a body of responsible Chinese, they would consider making a translation of their policy conditions and issuing policies in this language.

Practically all companies operating in China are using the Uniform Policy Conditions drafted by the Fire Offices Committee of London in 1904, and based on the London Standard policy. These conditions are used in many countries thruout the world, and are considered liberal and fair. These conditions also are approved by the Government of Japan.

Policy Conditions in any language are essentially in legal parlance, and are not easily understood by the layman. This is so because every condition has at one time or another been construed by the Courts, who state exactly how such should read in order to make the meaning clear. Therefore, when companies start out using uniform conditions and find thru litigation that some one of these is construed contrary to their intention, it is soon changed in order to give the protection they require in the conduct of their business.

It is fairly safe to say that the average English speaking person is as ignorant of the conditions of his policy as is the average Chinese holding a policy written in English. The former takes it for granted that a company who fails to treat its clients fairly will sooner or later be forced out of business by a competitor who will. He would consequently rather feel that an insurer will do the fair thing than rely solely upon the conditions which may enable the insurer, in certain cases, to evade payment If this is the true state of affairs, then why this sudden demand for Conditions in Chinese?

Lady Dorothea Hosie Says U. S. High Tariff Hurts China

"I have been trying to show the Americans how their new high tariffs hurt China and react on the trade of the whole world," declared Lady Dorothea Hosie, in an interview with *Reuter* in London March 29 on her arrival from New York, where she had been on a lecture tour. "America does not realize that these tariffs are killing industry in China," she added. Lady Dorothea Hosie is the daughter of Professor W. E. Soothill, a former resident of China, now living in London.

Election of Representatives to National Convention at Harbin

Harbin organizations are busily engaged in the election for representatives to the forthcoming national convention. Although the scope of the "Municipality" of Harbin has not yet been definitely defined by the Nanking Committee for election affairs—whether it is confined to Harbin municipality only or includes places along C. E. R. Zones which are generally called "Special Area"—the local Chamber of Commerce guilds, professional associations, etc., are urgently re-organising themselves according to the standing regulations. Up to March 28, 27 commercial associations had formally organized and four others were under organization in the municipal area.

Newspapermen's Association Petitions for Registration

Among the professional organizations, the Newspapermen's Association of Harbin Municipality was inaugurated March 26 and its regulations promulgated. This Association is independent from the existing organ called the Harbin Press Association, which is organized by presses of both Inchiatien (Old Harbin) and the Municipality. According to the *International*, a leading paper in Harbin, a petition for registration has been submitted to the Special Committee for National Convention Affairs.

Question of Recognition of Postal Union

The Postal Union is one of the strongest organizations in Harbin. It has the longest history and substantial financial foundation. The total number of members is about 600 in Harbin and 700 scattered in inland cities of the Ki-Hei district, and most of them are of the intellectual class. According to Press reports, representatives of the Union have approached the Committee of Election Affairs with a written request for registration, and for this matter the said Committee has specially wired its Nanking Head Committee for instructions.

The general election is scheduled to take place April 10 to 12. But in view of the absence of a District Kuomintong Party at Harbin it is still a question whether the date for such election will not be postponed. As a matter of fact, all the local organization would not be able to elect their delegates at that time.

Harbin, March 28, 1931

Dr. C. C. Wu Speaks on American Ideas in China

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking before a gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association in Hartford, Conn., March 26 said that American ideas are entering China in a great influx and they are finding a ready acceptance. This he said, is due to the fundamental Democratic likeness of the people of China and America. "China is not afraid of Americanism. She desires to absorb its suitable and useful qualities so that they may be grafted on her own civilization," Dr. Wu declared. Dr. Wu in the course of his speech said the Nationalist movement is sweeping China like an irresistible wind and is largely American-inspired.

Shanghai Gas Company Has Successful Year

The report of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1930, shows that the company made a net profit of Tls. 428,571.49 as against Tls. 352,139.52 in 1929. A gain of Tls. 66,801.33 was derived from the sale of land and dwelling houses. The profit and loss account shows a credit of Tls. 378,210.43, out of which the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of four per cent, making eight per cent for the year. The Company reports a great increase in the demand for domestic use. During the year 631,556,700 cu.ft. of gas were sold to private consumers, this being an increase of 56,184,000 cu.ft. or 9.7 per cent.

Turkey to Make Drug Maunfacture and Export a Monoply

A Parliamentary committee at Angora (Turkey) last week approved the proposed State monopolization of the manufacture, import, and export of drugs. The committee ordered three drug factories in Constantinople to liquidate their affairs within six months. *Reuter* says is it expected that the Drug Monopolization Law will be passed by the new Parliament, which meets in Angora May 5.

FORECASTING

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(6) Bureau of Chemical Testing

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(2) Bureau of Industrial Economy
(3) Bureau of Communications
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(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

56-245

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

More Arsenals Converted to Industrial Uses

A report from Nanking on April 1 stated that the Government arsenal at Tsinan, capital of Shantung would be converted into a mill for the extraction of cotton seed and other vegetable oils, while the arsenal at Kaifeng in Honan would be converted into a nitrate plant.

Model Cattle Ranch at Kalgan

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 1 stated that the Ministry of Industry was planning the early establishment of a model cattle ranch in the Tamachun district near Kalgan to the northwest of Peiping. The work will be conducted in cooperation with the Chahar provincial government.

C. E. R. Dismisses Workers

A dispatch from Harbin on April 2 stated that the Chinese Eastern Railway administration had dismissed 320 laborers from the railway workshops due to the economic depression. Some sixty of those dropped were Russians. It was stated that it may be necessary to suspend all work in the workshops for a period. Other retrenchments include elimination of a number of freight trains and the operation of combination freight and passenger trains.

Manchurian Match Monopoly Established

A report from Mukden on March 29 stated that the Chinese authorities had decided to proceed with the immediate establishment of a match monopoly in the Northeastern Provinces. The head of the bureau will be in Shenyang (Mukden), capital of Liaoning province, with branches in Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol. The commissioner of finance in Liaoning will serve concurrently as director of the Match Monopoly.

Government Hospital for Drug Addicts

The National Opium-Suppression Commission has obtained the sanction of the Government for the immediate construction of a hospital for the treatment of drug-addicts, according to a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 4 which stated that arrangements had been made with the Nanking Municipal Works Bureau for the expropriation of land for the purpose. The initial cost of the hospital will be $70,000 while the monthly expenditure is estimated at $7,000.

Boxer Funds Allotted for Peiping Palace Repairs

A sum of $150,000 from the American share of the Boxer Indemnity, and $100,000 from the French share are to be made available shortly for additions and alterations in the former Forbidden City, Peiping, according to a recent statement by Yi Pei-chi, a director of the Palace Museum. As soon as the funds have been allotted, several fire-proof exhibition rooms are to be constructed.

Chinese "Gold-Rush" Forecasted for Manchuria

A report by the *United Press* from Peiping on March 25 forecasted that a "goldrush" of Chinese to the goldfields of North Manchuria is anticipated, following a notice issued by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that the fields are open to Chinese prospectors. The notice expressly states that foreigners are debarred from prospecting.

The governor of Kirin, General Chang Tso-hsiang, has agreed to give prospectors expert advice free of charge and to "stake" them. Gold deposits have been found in the Ilan district of Kirin province and in the Hingan mountains.

Canal Would Cut Distance from Shanghai to Tientsin

A *Kuomin* report from Tsinan on April 1 stated that the Shantung Provincial Department of Reconstruction had recommended the widening and deepening of the Kiao Ho river which crosses the Shantung peninsula and connects Kiaochow Bay with Liaochow Bay, as a means of lessening the distance between Shanghai and Tientsin. The report stated that the Kiao Ho is now so badly silted that it can only be used for small craft, but that dredging would make it navigable for larger boats. Engineers have been sent to make surveys.

New Radio Station for the Upper Yangtsze

The Ministry of Communications has placed orders in Shanghai for the early construction of equipment for a new radio station to be erected at Shasi on the Upper Yangtsze.

A report from Nanking on April 4 stated that the National Government would inaugurate direct radio communication between China and Siam on April 10. Recent tests between the International Radio Station, controlled by the National Government and the Bangkok station had been highly successful, hence it would no longer be necessary to relay messages by way of the Dutch station in Java.

Chinese Trade Mission Coming from Dutch Indies

An important trade mission composed of Chinese merchants from the Dutch East Indies is expected in China shortly, according to a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 2. It was stated that the Ministry of Industry had issued instructions to the Shanghai (Chinese) General Chamber of Commerce to make a special effort to interest the overseas Chinese merchants in making investments in industrial enterprises in China. The Chinese Trade Mission was organized by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Batavia and other islands of the Dutch East Indies. The Mission sailed from Batavia on March 25, and according to the Nanking report, will be met at Shanghai by representatives of the Government.

Comptroller's Office Inaugurated in Nanking

The formal ceremony inaugurating the new Comptroller-General's office was held in Nanking on April 1, those present including Chen Chi-tsai, Comptroller-General and other members including Yang Ju-mei, Chin Fen, Tan Hsu-lun, D. K. Liu and Wu Ta-chun. Officials of other departments of the Government also were present. At a meeting of the new bureau held the same day it was announced that the first task would be the determination of the Finance Budget for the 20th fiscal year. Chen Chi-tsai, head of the bureau, has resigned his concurrent position as finance commissioner of Kiangsu.

Exemption of Industries from New Business Tax

The Ministry of Finance on April 1 informed the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce that the new Business Tax levided by provincial and municipal governments would not be applied to banks and corporations which are subject to taxation under separate ordinances promulgated by the national Government. Such enterprises as street-railways, electricity and waterworks, if under government operation, are to be exempt. But if street-railways and electricity enterprises are private enterprises they are to be subject to the tax, which will be assessed at the rate of two per mille on their gross receipts. Water-works are to be exempt from the tax.

Another New Shanghai Church

A new Chinese church to be known as the Moore Memorial Church, has just been completed and dedicated on Tibet Road in the International Settlement, fronting the race track and recreation ground. It was built under the auspices of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Mission of the United States and is one of the largest churches in the city with a seating capacity of 1,500. In addition to the church there are provision for recreational and social activities with dormitory space for twenty working girls with living space and dining facities for a large Chinese staff which will be connected with the institution.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Puts More Cars into Service

The Shanghai-Nanking railway will in the near future put in service 24 passenger cars for the various classes, which were recently ordered from abroad.

In order to handle the increasing freight traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, the Railway Administrations have also ordered 200 freight cars from the Chung Hua Vehicles Manufactory Company, which will be requisitioned for the railway service whenever the situation demands. These new cars will be operated on a profit-sharing basis.

Nanking Will Not Impose New Consumption Taxes

A special report from Nanking by the *Kuomin* service on April 3 stated that the National Government Council had decided against the imposition of the new "special consumption taxes" authorized by the Government several weeks ago at the time of the Government's abolition of likin. The report stated the new taxes might eventually become as dangerous as the old likin or transit tax, hence the decision not to enforce them. The message stated that the Control Yuan was sending investigators into the various provinces to report on infractions of the order to abolish likin. The new consumption taxes, which were intended to replace likin were supposed to be levided on a number of commodities. The decision not to enforce the consumption taxes was interpreted in Shanghai as an indication that the Government would be able to withstand the loss from likin abolition without imposition of new taxes.

Delegates Appointed to Commerce Conference in Washington

The China branch of the International Chamber of Commerce has appointed three delegates who will proceed to Washington and represent China at the meeting of the organization on May 4. The Chinese delegates will consist of P. W. Kuo, Director of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Information of the Minitsry of Industry, Pei Sung-chen and Li Kuo-ching. It was also reported that the Government Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Railways and Communications, would send experts along in an advisory capacity. Measures to be discused at the meeting include the silver slump, lowering of tariff barriers as a mean of facilitating international trade, restriction of world production, and other matters. Ling Kang-houn, president of the National Association of Chambers of Commerce stated that the Chinese delegation will sail from Shanghai on April 15.

China Organizes Her Own Expedition to Study Northwest

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on March 31 stated that the National Government Council had issued a mandate creating a Board of Directors for the so-called Northwestern Scientific Exploration Expedition, which will consist of Tsai Yuan-pei (President of the Central Research Council) Tai Chi-tao, Tu Chin-hui, Chen Pu-lei, Yung Wen-ching, Chu Ko-chen, Li Szu-kwang, Chu Chia-hua, Ping Chih, Fu Szu-nien, Yang Chuan, Chien Chang-chao and Hsu Ping; with Tsai Yuan-pei as Chairman. The organization of such an Expedition was approved at a recent meeting of the National Government Council, in accordance with a proposal of President Chiang Kai-shek. A party of from eight to twelve experts will study and investigate geographical and various scientific conditions in the North-west. The expedition is to occupy four years, during which time an annual appropriation of $150,000 will be made. Lest the consummation of the Expedition's work may be jeopardized by too limited time, it is learned that an application has been made to the Executive Yuan requesting that the period be extended from four to six years.

British Experts to Assist Land Reorganization

A telegram from Nanking by the *Kuomin* service on March 29 stated that Foreign expert aid for the reorganization of the country's land administration will be obtained by the Government. According to Wu Shang-ying, Director of the Preparatory Office for the establishment of the central land organ, it is anticipated that British experts will be employed. In view of the satisfactoy land administration in the British colonies, Mr. Wu, during a recent visit to Hongkong, negotiated with the Colonial authorities for the engagement of a few technical experts. As those in Hongkong could not be spared, the engagement of land experts from India, British South Africa and Singapore is being arranged. Mr. Wu declared that in enlisting British assistance, he was following the example of the late Party Leader. "During his lifetime, Dr. Sun evinced much interest in the successful land surveys made at Hongkong and Kowloon. He once negotiated with the Hongkong authorities for the loan of experts to improve the land administration in Canton, but the rebellion of Chen Chiung-ming prevented anything from materializing."

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In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of GUY WATERS CRUM Deceased	Cause No. 3339 Special Proceedings No. 749 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUY WATERS CRUM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 4, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Laura Crum, *Executrix.*
c/o Schuhl & Lurton,
141 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1931

New Sino-American Treaty to Help Chinese Travelers

Chinese travelers between China and the United States are supposed to be considerably assisted as a result of a new immigration treaty which was signed last week by the Chinese and American Governments. The treaty was negotiated in Washington D. C., through the agency of Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister. The dispatch from Washington which was received in Nanking did not give full details, but stated that the principal of complete reciprocity had been established whereby Chinese travelers to the United-States would suffer no greater inconveniences than than American travelers in China. The new treaty is also expected to facilitate commercial traveling and also the immigration of non-restricted classes of Chinese toAmerica.

Regulations for $80,000,000 Treasury Loan

The National Government on March 28 issued regulations for the issuance of a new National Loan to be known as the 20th Year Customs Short-Term Treasury Notes to amount to $80,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at 8 percent and will be issued at 98 thus giving a yield of 9.6 percent. Redemption will be completed within a period of 100 months, or by July, 1939. The issue will be secured by revenues from the increased customs income earmarked and deposited in the Central Bank by the Inspector-General of Customs. The loan was made available on April 1, the agents of the Ministry of Finance being the Central Bank, Bank of China and Bank of Communications. The notes will serve as legal security of banks and will be in denominations of $5,000, $1.000, $100 and $10.

Protection of China's Fisheries

A joint meeting of representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Foreign Affairs and the Navy, decided on April 1 to divide China's maritime provinces into the four districts of (1) Kwangtung and Fukien; (2) Chekiang and Kiangsu; (3) Shantung and Hopei; and (4) Liaoning. These areas will be under the control of separate organs which shall be responsible for the protection of the fishermen. As a further means of encouraging the development of the fishing industry in China, besides promulgating regulations for its protection and exempting it from taxation, the Minister of Industry has submitted to the Executive Yuan a plan to subsidize the construction of new and fast fishing boats for long distance cruising. According to the project, a sum of $200,000 is to be appropriated out of which $30 per tonnage will be granted for the construction of such fishing boats.

Salt Merchants Protest Against Enforcement of New Law

A serious "social and economic" crisis is threatened unless the National Government withdraws a new law pertaining to the salt tax, according to a petition presented to the Government by "salt monopoly" merchants last week. The petition claimed that the present system of salt tax was instituted in the Tang Dynasty about six centuries ago and is now so firmly established that any change would cause confusion and loss to thousands of small merchants interested in the business. They claim that a system which has worked six centuries might be expected to have proved its usefulness and practicability. The petition was signed by salt monopoly merchants in Shanghai, Huai-Nan, Hunan, Hupeh, west Anhwei, the Sze-An Association of Salt Merchants, Lu-Kan Guild, Tung-Kan Guild, Huainan, Hweikiang, Nai-Hu, Chekiang Guild, Kiangsu Salt Association, Tung-Tai and Tsinan Salt-Ground Merchants, etc. According to the old "Ying-An" salt monopoly system, merchants in certain districts have had monopolies for the production and sale of salt, for which they paid taxes to the government. The National Government, for a considerable time has been working on plans for reforming the salt tax system, the charge being made that the old system was "feudalistic," and should be discontinued. As a result a new law was promulgated which abolishes the monopoly system, granting freedom to manufacture, but assessing a tax on sales. It was claimed that a trial of the new system in Szechuen and Fukien had demonstrated the superiority of the new system. The old salt dealers, while admitting the ownership of the coast-line and salt-producing districts by the state, declare nevertheless that monopolies held by certain companies and families which had been passed down from generation to generation, had demonstrated their usefulness and should be continued.

Row Between Kailan and P. M. R. Causes Coal Shortage

A long existing dispute between the Kailan Mining Administration and the officials of the Peiping-Mukden Railway over transportation rates and other matters was responsible for a serious coal shortage in North China, according to a report in the *North-China Daily News* from Peiping on March 5. It was stated that the railway authorities recently presented the officials of the Kailan Mining Administration, a British company, with a bill for Tls. 500,000 as demurrage fees on rolling stock loaned the mining company. On the Kailan's refusal to pay the railway withdrew its cars causing a close-down of coal transportation. The British Minister was reported to have lodged a protest on the grounds that the closure of the mines would result in the laying off of 40,000 laborers, including 6,000 stevedores at Chinwantao. Due to the depletion of coal stocks at the port of Chinwantao, ships have transferred to the Japanese port of Dairen for supplies of coal from the Japanese Fushun mines near Mukden. The report stated that the Chinese action was "technically justifiable" under the terms of the agreement between the British mining company and the railway. Generally the Chinese action was interpreted as a preliminary gesture to obtain better terms when the present agreement comes up for renewal next June.

Reconstruction Projects Proceeding in Anhwei Province

A report by *Reuters* correspondent at Anking, capital of Anhwei province on March 15 stated that the Provincial Department of Reconstruction had issued a report of its plans for 1931 which included developments in the fields of communications, agriculture and mining.

Under the first item motor road construction, installation of long-distance telephones and improvement of inland river navigation are listed as the most urgent measures. A large number of motor roads have been open to public traffic in northern and north-western Anhwei, two of them being of an interprovincial nature, one going northward into eastern Honan to connect with the Lunghai Railway and the other into Central Honan. No less than four other roads, linking various important cities in Northern Anhwei, terminate at Pengpu, thus making the Tientsin-Pukow Railway easily accessible to the whole area of Northern Anhwei.

In the southern part of the province, repairs to the Anking-Hofei motor road are expected to be completed by the end of the current month and work on the construction of three others linking Wuhu with a number of small towns in Southern Anhwei, south of the Yangtze, will commence in April. A new innovation of the Department for the current year will be the planting of trees along both sides of all provincial highways to add to the picturesqueness of the landscape.

To regulate the motor traffic as well as to prevent abuse of the roads, the number of public omnibus companies, their vehicles and the details thereof, such as make, tonnage and so forth, will be investigated by the responsible authorities. Co-operation with, and assistance to, public transportation companies so as to promote communication throughout the province will also be given by the Provincial Government. The unfinished section of the Anking-Chienshan, Luhu-Anking and Hofei-Tsaohu main highways will also be completed before the end of the year, by which time a network of motor roads will be open to the public. A total of four principal long-distance telephone lines were laid during the past two years and for the current year the most important one to be completed will be the Anking-Hofei line which, through the existing lines, will make possible direct telephone communication between Nanking and five of the biggest cities in the province.

An inter-district telephone service will also be inaugurated so that the country districts immediately adjoining the cities may be easily reached by telephone. It is also planned to make a careful survey of the cities which have installed their own electricity plants preliminary to the installation of other public utility enterprises. The Province of Anhwei is traversed by the Yangtze in the south and the Huai River in the north. The Yangtze as well as many of its tributaries in the

province are navigable throughout the entire year and, as a result, there are numerous steam launches plying in the rivers. The Huai River, however, has presented a serious problem to the authorities for many years past, due to the frequent floods which have often inundated the farms on both sides of the River. Emergency preventive measures have to be taken by the Provincial Government, although no fundamental solution has yet been planned. The authorities, however, are now cooperating with the newly-inaugurated Huai River Conservancy Board for the formulation of concrete measures for the prevention of floods.

The large number of steam boats and other craft are required, by a new ruling of the Department, to register with the responsible local authorities, so that from time to time old boats which are considered no longer seaworthy may be replaced. Necessary repairs to the river banks will be kept up and local irrigation attempts will be urged upon the various districts. The Department also plans to establish in each district magistracy an agricultural section to attend to the carrying out of various agricultural projects for the benefit of the farmers. Scientific researches into native farming with a view to introducing improved methods of cultivation will be conducted by experts of the Department. Special attention will also be paid to afforestation, which will be made compulsory on the part of the district authorities. The scheme also includes the creation of a forest, to be known as the Chungshan Forest, in some convenient mountains region in the province. Other projects of the Department include investigation into the mineral deposits of the province and improvement of the existing mines.

Details of Government's New Steel Plant at Pukow

According to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on April 2 the Ministry of Industry has now submitted to the National Government a complete memorandum of plans for the creation of a gigantic steel plant, under Government ownership and operation, to be located at Pukow, opposite Nanking on the Yangtsze River. The new plant is scheduled to cost $82,040,000, and according to reports in the Chinese newspapers will utilize German and British machinery.

"The production of iron and steel," says the Ministry's memorandum on the subject, "is of essential importance to the development of China's industries, and is an important factor in the development of the country's communications China's annual iron and steel imports total from 500,000 to 600,000 tons. With the reconstruction projects of China still to be started, take the railway alone, the necessity of China having its own iron and steel plants is only too evident. With the exception of the plants in the Three Eastern Provinces, the iron and steel plants in China have been shut down owing to various difficulties. To develop this industry, the National Government must take an active role.

"The Yangtze Valley holds an important place in China's industrial and communication enterprises. The former plants had an annual output of 500,000 tons, but these were all shut down. Although these plants can be operated again, their steel production capacity is too limited to meet the growing need in this country. When the products of these plants are exported to foreign markets, they cannot compete with the products of foreign plants. In order to facilitate the development of industries in China and to supply the necessary materials for the reconstruction of the Capital, it is proposed that a steel plant be established at Pukow, across the river from Nanking.

"According to investigations conducted by experts of the Ministry, iron ore reserves in the lower Yangtze Valley total 80,000,000 tons. The iron ore reserves at Feng Yuan Hill, near Nanking, are estimated to be about 4,000,000 tons. There are about 8,000,000 tons of iron ore reserves in Anhui Province. Resources of iron ores in Tung Shan, Kiangsu Province, and Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province, total 4,000,000 tons. The resources at Tayeh and Ou-chen, both cities in Hupeh Province, total 20,000,000 tons.

Supply For 100 Years

"The deposits which have a percentage higher than 50% and have good transportation facilities, total about 32,000,000 tons. If 1,000 tons of ore are smelted daily, with a daily output of 500 tons of iron, the deposits in the Yangtze Valley mines are sufficient for the needs of at least 100 years.

In the American Consular Court

For the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of EDWARD DE MEGLIO, Deceased

Cause No.

Special Proceedings No. 118

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD DE MEGLIO deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 6, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 6, 1931

MABEL A. DE MEGLIO, c/o Arco Club, 308 Rue Bourgeat, Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of WATSON G. RASEY. Deceased

Cause No. 3331

Special Proceedings No. 743

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WATSON G. RASEY deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14th 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 6, 1931.

JAMES B. DAVIES, 4 Hongkong Road Shanghai

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"The chief difficulty of iron works in China is to obtain good coal from a reasonable distance. The supply of coal largely comes from Tsing Hsin, Tze Hsien and Lu Ho Kou mines which are all located along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. These mines are 2,000 li from the Capital. It is comparatively easier to obtain coal from Kai Lan and Po Shan mines. According to results of recent investigations, however, it is now possible to obtain good coal from Su Hsien, Anhui Province, and Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province. It is estimated that three tons of coal are required for the smelting of one ton of iron ore. About 100,000,000 tons of coal, therefore, are necessary for the smelting of iron ores totaling 30,000,000 tons.

Pukow May be Site

"It is proposed that the steel plant be established at Pukow. Pukow is a communication center being connected with various industrial centres by rail and water. The pig iron and iron ores from up river can be transported to Pukow by water at a comparatively low cost. Such pig iron and iron ores were generally exported to foreign countries, especially Japan. In future they can be smelted at Pukow.

"The Lieh Shan mines at Su Hsien. Anhui Province, are 75 li from Su Hsien and about 45 li from Fu Li Chi, a station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Preparations are being made to build a branch line from Fu Li Chi to the mines. The Feng Huan Shan mines are 60 li south of Nanking. A 13 mile branch railway will connect the mines with the Yangtze River.

Three Years Program

"It is planned to complete the entire program within three years. The daily steel production capacity of the plant is fixed at 500 tons. A supply of 1,200 tons of coal daily needed. The Su Hsien mines alone can supply 2,300 tons of coal daily.

"The capital needed for the project is estimated to be as follows:

$2,000,000 for coal mines with an annual output of 700,000 tons.

$1,000,000 for the construction of a branch line connecting Su Hsien mines with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

$60,000,000 (£3,000,000) for a steel plant with an annual output of 150,000 tons of steel.

$10,000,000 (£500,000) for a furnace with a daily output of 500 tons of pig iron.

"The total cost of the project is estimated, therefore, to total approximately £4,102,000, or $82,040,000.

Can Sell Surplus

"It is estimated that the annual profit of the project will be $8,100,000. Apart from the coal used by the plant, the surplus of 600 tons of coal can be sold daily. If the average net profit is $3 per ton, the annual profit from these sales alone will total $540,000.

"The steel production of the plant will be about 150,000 tons a year. If the steel is valued at present market prices at Shanghai, or $160 per ton, the net profit will be $40 per ton. The annual profit is estimated at $6,000,000.

"The by-products of the plants are estimated to produce a net profit of about $5,200 daily, or a total of $1,560,000 a year."

New Treaty with Nicaragua Gives Chinese Equal Rights

Dr. Li Shih-chung, the Chinese minister to Panama, reports that he has negotiated a treaty with the Nicaraguan government under which Chinese in Nicaragua are granted equal rights with all other foreigners. The terms of the new treaty provide that Chinese shall be allowed free entry into Nicaragua, that there be no restriction against their residence there and that they be subject to no discriminatory taxes.

Heavy Sand Storm Hits City of Kaifeng

Visitors in Shanghai from Kaifeng reported that one of the severest sand-storms ever recorded swept over Northern Honan last week. According to the eye-witness of the hurricane, the city was suddenly plunged into total darkness on Sunday at noon by a sky which was thick with yellow sand and small stones, apparently carried for almost twenty miles from the Yellow River bank. Within a few hours of the storm the streets were covered by several inches of sand mixed with stones.

British Trade Mission to Make "Startling" Report

Recent telegrams from London indicate that the British Economic Mission, which recently returned to England after a six months study of conditions in the Far East, will have some rather strong criticisms to make of conditions in the Manchester district. The Mission's report is expected to be published in a week or two, and although Sir Ernest Thompson, head of the Mission, has been rather cautious in his interviews, the few remarks he and other members of the Mission have made indicate that the report will put forward some startling views.

Reuter is of the opinion that Lancashire will likely be told some more "home truths" as regards cotton marketing. James Bell, the Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers Association, was most impressed by the odds ranged against Lancashire but he challenged the truth of the rumor, which has been disquietening Lancashire, namely that there are mills in China where cotton is grown at the back door and shirts are carried out at the front door.

Sir Ernest Thompson said everything possible had been done both in Japan and China to facilitate the work of the Mission. "We would not have got through our work in time," he continued, "without the assistance given us, but we are now able to present our report to the Government immediately."

Asked whether the Mission's recommendations were likely to benefit Manchaster, he replied: "Manchester seems to be in a bad way. They have let things go to pieces since I left."

Sir Ernest stated that the cotton report would be separate from the general report of the Mission.

Mr. Duxbury, the ex-President of the United Textile Factory Workers Association, said: "We are hopeful that new avenues of progress for Lancashire will be found as a result of our work. It is up to Lancashire to take the necessary steps."

Mr. Green, another member of the Mission, said that the Japanese mills were no better equipped than the Lancashire mills. The difference, in his opinion, was in the workers.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that the members of the Mission were deeply impressed with the possibilities for British engineering as regards electrification and water supply works providing the purchasing power of China increase.

The Mission, it is said, found considerable anti-Japanese feeling in China but a friendly disposition towards the British.

Public Fails to Subscribe to Lancashire Debenture

When six year 6½% first mortgage debentures of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation to the value of £2,000,000 were offered in London last week the public subscribed for only £80,000, with the result that the underwriters are left with 96 per cent. of the issue. The proceeds of the issue were to be used partly for reconditioning and modernizing the mills which the Corporation acquired in execution of its plan for rationalizing part of the Lancashire cotton spinning trade through acquisition and amalgamation. The Corporation's first annual balance sheet issued recently showed a net loss of £162,368.

Chinese Women Urge that Concubinage be Prohibited

The Metropolitan Women's Association at Nanking recently telegraphed to the various women's associations throughout the country requesting that delegates be sent to the Capital to discuss measures for the participation by women in the forthcoming National People's Convention on May 5.

A special committee for the drafting of proposals for submission to the forthcoming convention has also been organized. The general principles governing such proposals, which were passed by the committee include:

1.—Revision of those provisions in the Book on Family Relations of the new civil code which do not conform to the principle of absolute equatity between men and women.

2.—Girls should be given equal educational opportunities with boys.

3.—The penalty provided by the criminal code for bigamy should be made heavier. An express order should be issued by the Government prohibiting illegal marriages, prostitution, girl slavery and concubinage.

TWO ASPECTS OF SOVIET POLICY ON THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

(Continued from page 195)

tion of it) are now discharged under one pretext of another, whereas the remaining Russian staff has become decidedly "red." It should be pointed out that, apart from the discharges, the Soviets are bringing from Russia quite new persons and filling by them the positions just vacated. The intent and purpose of this is quite clear—to "redden" the railway. If Manchuria is threatened with the Red invasion or propaganda it will come from the Chinese Eastern Railway, which----it should be remembered—is regarded as "a way for propagating the revolution in the East" (a quotation from a speech at Moscow made in 1924).

Putting aside many aspects of the Soviet influence in North Manchuria, each of which is worth a special treatise, we have tried to show just wherein lies the Soviet policy on the Chinese Eastern Railway, namely: (1) in the maintaining of the railway's tariffs on the gold rouble basis and on the scales detrimental to the country's vital interests, tending to aggravate the present economic crisis; (2) in the artificial booming of via Vladivostock freight traffic at the railway's expense; (3) in the "reddening" of the Soviet half of the railway's staff, which should be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The above is the summary of how an impartial observer sees the Chinese Eastern tangle. Will the Moscow Conference bring some check to the Soviet advances, as outlined, or will it mean a further retreat for the Chinese side?

Mukden, March 20, 1931.

Census Figures Given by Greater Shanghai Safety Bureau

The census taken in December by the Bureau of Public Safety for the City Government of Greater Shanghai shows that the population of Greater Shanghai, excluding the International Settlement and the French Concession, was at the end of December 1,730,970. Turning to religion, the report says that there are 1,182 Buddhists: 525 Toaists, 5,627 Mohammedans, 13,473 Roman Catholics, 12,070 Protestants. It states also that the number of nuns is 376.

Dealing with occupations and professions, the list describes the occupation using up the most men as "industrial," in which 333,921 persons are engaged. Merchants come next with 177,985, with farmers in close attendance with 165,000. Greater Shanghai has 75,766 teachers, 232 Kuomintang official, 4,809 government officials, 733 military officers, 22,436 employees of the communications departments, 81 journalists, 229 engineers, 178 lawyers, 51 accountants, 1,594 medical practitioners, 1,411 soldiers, 4,881 police officers and constables, 100,167 laborers and 68,351 apprentices. There are 62,250 persons engaged in other occupations and the number of unemployed is stated to be only 290,224.

Finance Ministry Explains Application of New Business Tax

The regulations governing the levy of the new business tax were explained recently by the Ministry of Finance in a communication to the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce. Banks and corporations, which are subject to taxation under separate ordinances promulgated by the National Government, do not come within the scope of the business tax levied by the various provincial and municipal governments. Such enterprises as tramways, electricity and waterworks are to be exempt from the tax if under Government operation; but if they are private enterprises, the first two are liable to the maximum business tax of two per mille on their gross receipts. Waterworks, however, having to provide a daily necessity, are exempt.

Suggestions for Improving Silk Industry at Wusih

Chi Pe Huo, a pupil in the Middle School at Wusih, in a communication to *The Review*, calls attention to the growth and importance of the silk industry in the Wusih district. However, the industry is at present hampered by heavy taxation and the failure to keep to a high standard of quality. He suggests that the examination of silk for watering should be made more stringent. He also stresses the necessity for better educational facilities for the silk workers.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, Deceased

Cause No. 3338

Special Proceedings No. 47

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES M. MYERS,
c/o Associated Mission,
Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
20 March 1931

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, Deceased

Cause No. 3317

Special Proceedings No. 738

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. Mrs. Laura F. Buchanan,
c/o Fleming, Franklin and Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
March 23, 1931. Shanghai, China.

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Men and Events

The death occurred at Peiping April 4 at the age of 48 of Ma Soo, former adviser to Sun Yat-sen and at the time of his death adviser to Chiang Hsueh-liang.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Tenny of Yokohama, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth H. Tenny, to Frederick R. Hall of Montclair, New Jersey.

The death occurred in England last week at the age of of 59, of Col. William Fanshawe Gordon, who commanded the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from 1923 to 1928.

Carl Nahmmacher, managing director of the Modern Motor Service, with Mrs. Nahmmacher and child returned to Shanghai last week after a trip to the United States.

The Shanghai District Administration will observe Mass Education Week beginning April 20. The object of the campaign is to combat illiteracy among the people of the entire district.

A party of 25 Argentinians, including capitalists, land owners and writers, have arrived in the Far East. After touring Japan, they will visit various cities in China, including Shanghai.

G. O. Richardson, Tientsin manager of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, came to Shanghai during the week and proceeded on an extended trip to Europe by the German steamer *Fulda*.

Probate was granted in London April 1 of the will of the late Miss Lillian Catherine Graham, formerly a Presbyterian Missionary at Chingchow, China. She left an estate valued at £101,000.

Mike Ban, a private in the United States Marine Legation Guard stationed at Peiping, has won $108,000 in the Grand National Sweepstakes. His home address is 1333 Nedbury Street, Detroit.

The Japanese naval authorities have decided to dismiss 8,300 workmen in the employ of different naval arsenals. This dismissal is necessitated by the enforcement of the London Disarmament Pact.

Dr. P.W. Kuo, formerly president of South Eastern China University, was sworn in last week as the Director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the Ministry of Industries in Shanghai.

President Hoover has appointed William R. Castle, Jr., to the post of Under-Secretary of State in succession to the late Joseph Cotton. The new Under-Secretary of State, who was born at Honolulu, is 53 years of age.

The financial campaign of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., which began three weeks previously, ended with overwhelming success on April 1 when it was announced that instead of the $50,000 sought, the total result of the campaign netted $65,189.

Announcement was made in New York April 1 that the magazine *Liberty*, owned by the *Chicago Tribune*, had been bought by Bernard MacFadden, the latter at the same time selling his tabloid, the *Detroit Daily*, to the *Chicago Tribune*.

President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Shanghai from Nanking end of last week and after spending the Easter holidays here proceeded to Fenghwa, near Ningpo, the President's birthplace, where they planned to spend a week's holiday.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Company, and R. C. Harrison, a director of the B. A. T. in New York departed end of last week from Shanghai for the United States and Europe, after a visit of several months in China.

In the article by Edward Hunter entitled "The Blight in China's Northwest", published in *The Review* of March 28, the name of the province in which Mr. Hunter travelled was erroneously given as Shansi, instead of, as it should have been, Shensi.

The Shansi Provincial Government Committee at a meeting at Taiyuan April 3 decided that the estates and properties belonging to the Shansi rebel leader, Yen Hsi-shan, and his satellites, shall be promptly sealed and confiscated by the local authorities.

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in answer to a question, stated in the House of Commons last week that 965 male and 768 female children aged three or under had been found dead in the streets of the colony of Hongkong in 1929.

Suggestions were made at the World Grain Conference in session at Rome last week that the International Institute of Agriculture should endeavor to introduce the use of bread in certain eastern countries in order to increase the consumption of wheat.

The police of Alhambra, a suburb, of Los Angeles, last week found the dead body of a Chinese in an automobile. Next to the body was a live rattlesnake, with its mouth sewed shut. A small mark on a thumb indicated that the death of the Chinese was caused by the fangs of the rattler.

Dr. Kao Loo, the retiring Chinese Minister to France, is scheduled to return to China shortly. Y. M. Chien, the Shanghai banker who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Kao as Minister at Paris, is expected to leave for Europe to take up his appointment about the end of May.

The 25th International Labor Conference is scheduled to be held in Geneva on May 28. In order to secure a seat on the Executive Council of 24 members, to which China has never been elected, the National Government will this year dispatch a full delegation to the Conference.

The annual American Club Ladies Night was celebrated April 4 in the Club building, Shanghai, with a dinner-supper-dance. Music was furnished by the 4th Regiment U. S. Marine Corps. Entertainers from the Little Club and Canidrome furnished musical sketches.

Admiral Frank Herman Schofield has been nominated to succeed Admiral William Pratt as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. Admiral Schofield served in the Spanish-American War and was on the Staff of the Commander of the United States naval forces in Europe 1917-1918.

The legal advisers of Kao Ying announce that he will not appeal against the sentence passed upon him last week by the Kiangsu Provincial High Court at Soochow. Kao Ying has already served twelve months in jail and therefore the sentence of the Kiangsu Provincial Court has only another four months to run.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Li Shih-chung, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Panama, to tender the Government's profound sympathy to the Nicaraguan Government and people as well as to the overseas Chinese who have suffered from the earthquake disaster at Managua, capital of Nicaragua.

Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General in Shanghai, arrived back from a six-months holiday in the United States on the *President McKinley* April 3. Douglas Jenkins who had been in charge of the Consulate General in Shanghai during Mr. Cunningham's absence, has in the meantime proceeded to Hongkong.

Tsang Ah-mao and Kwei King-hwa, the two Ningpo Chinese who were convicted of the murder of Miss Dorothy Thompson, British nurse, in Keswick road, Shanghai, on the evening of October 3, 1928, paid the penalty for their crime end of last week, when they were put to death by strangulation, by the Chinese authorities.

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in issuing the call for the Eighteenth National Foreign Trade Convention to meet in New York on May 27, 28 and 29 next, stated the signs are apparent of a steady though gradual improvement in world trade.

The *China Press* printed an interview with a prominent overseas Chinese who has returned recently from San Francisco. He stated that in Francisco at present there are more than 40,000 Chinese residents, one-fourth of whoms are merchants of various descriptions; only a small number of them are farmers.

Lt-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner, and Mrs. Cosgrave, departed from Shanghai last week for Canada. Lt.-Col. Cosgrave plans making a tour of the business centers of Canada in the interests of the expansion of trade between that country and China and will probably not return to China before the end of the year.

The Chihli Conservancy Commission recently requested Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to suggest to the Central Government that 20 per cent of one-third of the British and Russian returned Boxer indemnities be used for conservancy work in Chihli province. The matter has been referred to the State Council at Nanking.

The Chinese General Assembly of Shanghai was scheduled to meet April 10 to elect five Chinese members of the Municipal Council. The Assembly consists of 81 members, 54 of whom were selected last week by the regional associations and commercial bodies. Twenty-seven individual delegates had been selected previously.

According to a reply received from the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in New York by the Nanking Theological Seminary, the first reports of the amount of the legacy left by Miss Rebecca Swope to that institution were greatly exaggerated. The telegram from New York stated that the legacy will not be available for some tim.

The Misses Yim Chung Wu and Lai King Wu, daughters of Dr. C. C. Wu,. Chinese Minister to the United States, passed through Shanghai last week on the Dollar liner *President McKinley*, enroute to Hongkong, to visit their grandmother, after having attended "Western High" school at Washington, D. C. for the past three years.

General Wang Ping-han, director of aviation for the Chinese National Government at Nanking, visited various high War Department officials at Washington, D. C., last week. A *United Press* dispatch stated that U. S. Government officials ordered that all possible assistance be given to General Wang in his American study of aviation matters.

Many bungalows and houses in the Hsuchow neighborhood were blown down as the result of a terrific gale which swept over that area April 5. The Lung Hai railway suffered from interrupted telegraphic communication, repairs to which were made promptly. Nanking also experienced a blow, but not such a violent one as hit Hsuchow.

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, after a week's stay in the monastery at Paohuashan, on the outskirts of Nanking, has formulated plans for its reconstruction. A fund of $100,000 is to be raised with President Tai contributing $3,000 and Gen Ho Yao-tsu promising to be responsible to conduct a campaign for $30,000.

Dr. Peng Chung Chang, professor of philosophy at Nankai University, Tientsin, has just concluded a series of lectures at the University of Chicago on the subjects of Chinese art, literature and the theater. Dr. Chang is a graduate of Columbia University and is accompanied on his trip to the United States by his wife, who is a graduate of Vassar.

The National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. and the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States have sent a cable message to the United States expressing their sympathy and appreciation of the work of the late Miss Era Betzner, whose death in New York was reported last week.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo during the week reported that the formal agreement between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha consisting of six articles, and providing for cancellation of parallel lines, the common use of shore facilities, pooling of revenues, etc., has been signed. The term of the agreement was agreed on as ten years.

The Euro-Asia Culture Association held its first representative convention in Nanking April 5, the chair being taken by Huang Shao-mei. Important speeches were delivered by the regional representatives. Elections of the supervisory and executive committees were also held. In the afternoon, the representatives paid homage at Dr. Sun's Mausoleum.

Leo Brothers, a gunman, was sentenced in Chicago April 3 to fourteen years imprisonment for the murder last June of Jack Lingle, a journalist employed on the *Chicago Tnbune*. Lingle was at first believed to have been murdered because his knowledge of gangdom was too great, but it was subsequently established that he had been acting for the gangsters.

The Western Egg Producers' Association recently addressed a letter to the Federal Tariff Commission asking that the duty on Chinese egg products be raised from eighteen cents (gold) a pound to twenty-seven cents a pound. The flood of egg products imported from China into the United States last year, the letter states, caused the Western Egg Producers enormous losses.

The Municipal Council has released the Shanghai Telephone Company from the provisions of the agreement calling for the installation of an automatic system on extra-settlement roads. No phones will be built by the telep hone company West of St. George's on Bubbling Well and north of Range Road, awaiting conclusion of negotiations between the company and the Chinese Telephone Administration.

The Customs authorities at Shanghai, Hankow and Canton have received instructions from Nanking that in order to obtain permits for the importation of arms, the municipal authorities of foreign settlements and concessions must make application through their respective consulates to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the Ministry of War, in conformity with the regular procedure.

(*Continued on page 215*)

The CHINESE NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

FINANCE & TRADE NOTES OF THE WEEK
CHINESE PRESS OPINION RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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THE CHINESE NATION PUBLISHING CO.
1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor,
Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Princess in the Revolution

"Education of a Princess, a Memoir," by Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. Translated from the French and Russian under the editorial supervision of Russell Lord. New York: The Viking Press.

Born a Romanov, christened after her grandmother, wife of the Emperor Alexander II, and after her aunt and godmother, the consort of Alexander III, Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia, first cousin of the late Tsar Nicholas, has penned a faithfully detailed account of her life in her recently published memoirs. While the book is of inestimable value as a human document, its undeniable claim to a place in the literary heritage of future generations lies in its brilliant cross-section of events leading up to preceding the Revolution of 1917.

While the Grand Duchess convincingly enough points out that the Romanovs of all generations placed the interests and glory of Russia above any personal calculations, she unhesitatingly shows, nevertheless, that this particular family as a ruling class was pathetically ineffectual, irresponsible, and wholly incapable of dealing with the countless problems confronting them in the governing of the great masses of people. And when they were overwhelmed with disaster in 1917, these same Romanovs were as bewildered as children might have been. The Tsar was unaware that he had done wrong—he hadn't consciously—and when it was brought to his attention that the people demanded this and that, it was too late in the course of events for him, even had he known how, to rectify matters.

The early training of the Grand Duchess Marie bears irrefutable evidence of the inefficiency and irresponsibillity of the aristocracy of this period, evidence which accusingly points a finger at the evils of a prevailing system For, as she frankly admits, her education was strictly in accord with standards and rules which prevailed in almost all the courts of Europe through the latter part of the nineteenth century. During the years of her childhood, she was purposely kept in ignorance of the importance of the situation into which she had been born. "I was held, mentally, at least," she observes, "for the most part, actually, within the four walls of our various palaces. I was taught meekness and humility as Christian virtues; order, discipline, and restraint as civil ones. An exaggerated submission was required of me. I was deprived of all freedom of action; my every expression of will or of independence was at once suppressed. This, no doubt, was in order to counterbalance for the future the extreme independence which Russian royalty had in the past enjoyed and which had proven to involve many dangers. But it reflected also the tendency of that epoch towards the banal and conventional. I was shown the dangers of being royal but was never told how to shoulder efficiently the responsibilities which one day would be mine."

So it was that from the time that Marie made her first public appearance at her christening in a golden coach drawn by three pairs of white horses, her coach surrounded with mounted hussars in scarlet uniforms, to her marriage to young Prince William of Sweden on her eighteenth birthday, she was forced to lead a life of sheltered loneliness, totally devoid of any compensating source of inner companionship. Yet even the nursery sometimes proves to have ears, and sometimes when the Duchess and her small brother, the Grand Duke Dmitri, had tired of their lead soldiers and their fascinating little battles, she used to ponder upon what went on without the palace walls. Sometimes she felt, despite all outward appearances of their apparent stability, that matters were rather precarious insofar as her father's family was concerned. "A year or so before the Russo-Japanese War," she remarks, "I remember sitting on the floor of the nursery and trying to button my own boots. In case of a revolution I had to know how to look after myself."

And when the revolution did occur, royalty and aristocracy were caught unawares; they had not heeded the apocalyptic rumblings of the Duma, nor the reactions of the people to the contriving Rasputin. In the end, the ultimate fate of most of the aristocracy was simple enough. The Tsar and his family were assassinated, Marie's Aunt Ella was thrown down an abandoned mine shaft in Siberia together with several other prisoners of high birth, her father was shot, her step-brother was shot. But Marie, herself, escaped across the border of Ukraine, and from thence to Rumania.

Significant in its entirety, the book should be read for its revealing picture of the Revolution from the unbiased point of view of an inside observer. B. M. K.

Edward Bing-shuey Lee Reviews China During 1930

"China in 1930" is the title of a 50-page brochure from the press of the *Peiping Leader*, written by Edward Bing-shuey Lee, being a summary of the principal events that occurred during the year, which, as the author quite rightly says, will go down as one of the most eventual in the annals of the Chinese Republic. The year was on the whole an exciting one. There was the Yen-Feng-Wang combination, which established its headquarters in Peiping, and which disappeared as swiftly, if not faster, than it came. Many questions of vital importance to China were dealt with during the year. In January there were two revolts—one instituted by Tang Sheng-chih and the other by Gen. Shih Yu-shan. Throughout the year one of the most difficult problems that confronted China was that of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the problem of its joint management with the Soviet Russians. This is a matter which is still pending.

One of the notable milestones was the fixing of a gold unit by the Customs, thus overcoming some of the losses caused by the slump in silver. One of the prominent events of the year also was the report of the Kemmerer Commission. Another step in China's campaign to secure return of her lost rights was the rendition of Weihaiwei by the British. The outstanding event was, of course the rebellion by Yen Hsi-shan, and the seizure of the Customs with Lennox Simpson in control, following by the latter's tragic murder. The close cooperation of Chang Hsueh-liang with the National Government was also a milsestone in the unification of the country. Marshal Chang, in spite of rumors circulated by interested parties, proceeded to Nanking in November and participated in the 65th birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The year closed with one of the principal problems on China's hands being the suppression of Communists.

A Saga of Hawaii

Lava, by Armine von Tempski; Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1930. 301 pages.

Rumbling volcanoes, surging earthquakes, and the pains of childbirth are mingled indiscriminately in this saga of Hawaii. Throughout the novel the reader is prepared for the grand climax which he knows is coming and which he finally begins to wish would come and be done with it—the eruption of a volcano that has been inactive for a hundred years. As a subsidiary motif, the author includes the agony of a servant girl who is about to have a child. The plot actually sprints down the home stretch to find which will erupt first, the girl or the volcano. The girl wins.

In the book there is a good character study of a wealthy European who has studiously "kept out of life", has refused to allow himself to become seriously interested in anything, and has spent most of his forty years traveling. His father told him as a boy that the results of a person's actions are so often beyond the person's control and directly opposite to the result intended that the best thing is to remain aloof from life entirely—to view the world as an interested and, if possible, amused spectator.

The rest is easy to guess. Said European meets unusual girl in Hawaii, passes with her through dangerous experience, and discovers something in life in which he is intensely interested. Curtain.

The book abounds in Hawaiian words, references, and characteristics. It gives the impression of having been written by someone thoroughly familiar with the Sandwich Islands. G. U. A.

Memoirs of Viscount Ishii

Memoirs of a Diplomat, by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii. Iwanami Shoten, Publishers, Tokyo, Japan.

This book, which was referred to editorially in *The Review* on March 7 (Page 477), is of particular interest to Chinese and Americans since it presents for the first time Viscount Ishii's version of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement or exchange of notes between Japan and the United States on Nov. 2, 1917, in accordance with which the United States "recognized" Japan's so-called special interests in China, due to "territorial propinquity." The

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agreement caused a tremendous stir in Far Eastern politics, leading to the eventual abrogation of the agreement by Congressional action shortly following the Washington Conference in 1921-1922. Viscount Ishii's book, which is in the Japanese language, also contains interesting chapters on his experiences in the Japanese foreign service with some paragraphs telling of methods which he used in influencing public opinion in the United States during the latter days of the World War.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The National City Bank's summary of economic conditions for March states that there has been further improvement in the business situation. The outlook for a revival in building is, however, stated not to be promising.

The People's Tribune is the name of a monthly magazine recently established at Tientsin under the editorship of Tang Leang Li. It sponsors the Left Wing, the current number containing a challenging article by Wang Chung-wei on "Political Parties in the Educative Period." Wang pointedly asks the question: Should the task and the responsibility of reconstructing the Republic be undertaken solely by members of the Kuomingtung? He answers his own question with a decisive "No!" An "eye-witness" details the" Inner History of Hu Han-min's Dismissal and Detention." "Hu Han-min Rides to the Hot Springs" is the subject of an article by the editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times.*

Prof C. F. Remer Speaks on Foreign Investments in China

Prof. C. F. Remer, of Michigan University, who was recently sent to China by the Social Science Research Council to study the international financial and economic relations of China, addresed Tsing Hua Alumni Association in Shanghai April 9 on the subject of "Foreign Investments in China". The dinner was presided over by Dr. D. K. Lieu, Director of the Government Bureau of Statistics, author of "Foreign Investments in China."

Tourists Will Find China a Good Country to Travel In

Chinese travel agencies are calling the attention of tourists to the opportunty that China presents at present for cheap travel, owing to the rate of exchange. All the principal cities are quite safe and hotel accommodations worked out into gold currency are extraordinarily cheap. Silks and luxury articles, athough they have advanced in silver, are cheaper than ever in gold. Tourists can travel by steamer and railway comfortably and quickly. Air services are also available between Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow.

Anti-Christian Feeling Recedes in Shantung

The work of the Baptist Mission Station at Hwang-hsien, Shantung,is progressing nicely, according to a *China Press* correspondent. There is little or no opposition from the Tangpu or the populace. The evangelistic services that are being conducted in several places have been well attended. The people are stated to be glad to hear the preaching. The Christian evangelist has an open ear in Shantung now. The anti-Christian movement has largely played out and there is abundant opportunity for preaching. The people generally are stated to be very friendly.

C. K. Choy Becomes Finance Commissioner of Greater Shanghai

Chung-kee Choy took up his new appointment as Commissioner of Finance for Greater Shanghai last week, succeeding Tang Nai-kong, who resigned because of ill health. Mr. Choy is a graduate of Columbia University and formerly held a number of important Government posts, being at one time Commissioner of Einance for the City Government of Canton and later Managing-Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hongchow-Ningpo Railways. Before he was appointed Finance Commissioner for Greater Shanghai he was Mayor of Hangchow.

In the American Consular Court

For the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 121

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 13, 1931

J. Ernest Black
American Vice Consul,
Shanghai.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceeding No. 120

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 13, 1931

J. ERNEST BLACK,
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Shang-ling Fu, educator, writer and social worker; born in Swatow, Kwangtung, 1902; his late father was a Christain Minister for 50 years, while his mother is still active in educational work in Swatow; received his preliminary education from his parents; studied education and sociology in Shanghai Baptist College, graduating with B. A. degree in 1921 and while in the College, he was associate editor of the Voice, the college publication; taught in Swatow Academy, 1921-23; lecturer in Kwangtung Porvincial College of Commerce, 1922-23; secretary of Swatow Y.M.C.A., 1923; President of Swatow Sunday Club, 1923; organizer of the Ling Tung Experimental School for promoting mass education movement; did social reform work in Swatow with his brother and others, 1621-23; general superintendent of the Swatow-Kakchieh Sunday School Association, 1920-23; member of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Hon. secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Merchant's League and manager of the Hwamer Company, London 1924-25; attended the World's 9th Sunday School Convention at Glasgow, Scotland, 1924 and his addresses won him applause from the audience; elected Hon. vice-President of the Paisley Sun day School Union, 1928; took post-graduate study in sociology in the London School of Economics and Political Science, England, 1925-29; did research work in the School of Oriental Studies (London Institution) and in Cambridge, 1927-28; Hon. secretary of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland, 1925-26; editor of the *Chinese Students*, London; travelled extensively in Great Britain to give lectures on China and Chinese conditions, 1924-29; member of Royal Asiatic Society, British Institute of Philosophical Studies, China Society, American Sociological Society; Hon. fellow of the Societe Internationale de Philologic, Sciences et Beaux-Arts and its representative in China; after completing his doctoral treatise under the title of "The Chinese Family—a Sociological Study of Its Stucture," he returned to China in 1929; joined the Fukien Christian University, Foochow first as professor and later head of department of sociology and history and also dean of students, 1929-30; member of Council of Higher Education in China, 1930; now, professor of sociology in the National Tsinghua University and also exchange lecturer in sociology of Yenching University and lecturer at the National Normal University, Peiping; author of "The Forms of the Family & Social Organisation", "Records of the Aboriginal Tribes in South-western China","Hsing-shih,-an index to the Social Organisation in China"; "Kinship System in China" "The Chinese Family", (all in manuscripts); some of the selected articles published are: "Sociological Foundation of Peace" (in Chinese), "Lord Shaftsbury & Social-Industrial Progress,-A Review", "Christian Education in China", "Buddhist Philosophy", "Some Aspects of Family Life in China" (also in Chinese), "The Chinese Renaissance", "The Word, 'Chia' (家), a Philological Study, showing its sociological significance" (to be in Chinese also), "A Social Morphological Study of the Existing Complex of the Chinese Family Group", (to be in Chinese too); address: National Tsing Hua University, Peiping China.

傅尚霖
Shang-ling Fu (Fu Shang-ling)

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 211)

Federal Agents in New York swooped down on Greenwich Village April 2 and seized between one and two tons of narcotics. The alleged proprietor of the goods was stated to be a man named Abraham Goodman. Another raid in Lower Manhattan yielded almost a ton of opium.

The *Osaka Mainichi* recently commented that the theory that the islands which form the Empire of Japan were formerly connected with the present Asia Continent was further proved by the discovery of a fossil in Awaji island recently, which proved to be that of a mammoth. This rare archaeological find had been used as a household decoration by one Tamesuke Murai, of Toyosaki-Nishidori, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Produce dealers in Tsingtao went on strike recently in protest against taxes levied by the native goods examination bureau and as a result peanuts and peanut oil ceased to move. The bureau temporarily agreed to cease collecting taxes pending final instructions from Nanking, but the dealers at Tsingtao state that only a flat repudiation of any intent to collect the levy will induce them to resume business.

Following the death at the Japanese Hospital at Hankow April 4 of a Chinese named Nyi Chao-mei, who had been accidentally shot several days previously by Japanese soldiers when the latter were engaged in target practice, an official from the Japanese Consulate at Hankow called on Mayor Liu Wen-tao at Hankow and tendered an apology. He said the Japanese authorities were prepared to pay appropriate compensation.

General Chen Ming-shu, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, and General Chang Kwang-nai, commander of the punitive expedition against Kwangsi, were invested with the insignia of the Order of the Precious Tripod, first class, at Canton March 31 by representatives of the Nanking Government. The decorations were given for their work in preserving peace in Kwangtung and subjugating rebels in other provinces.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor has been appointed to succeed Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Jr., as the commander in chief of the United States naval forces in Asiatic waters. Admiral Taylor is 62 years of age. Upon completing his tour of duty as the commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet Admiral McVay, who will be 64 years of age in September, will retire. Admiral Taylor will also complete his tour of active duty on the Asiatic station.

The Hankow Kuomintang is demanding that the British *Central China Post* shall be closed as a result of its having described the detention of Hu Han-min at Nanking as an "imprisonment." The Chinese authorities at Hankow have asked the Japanese *Nichi Nichi* to apologize for printing an item to the same effect. The Hankow authorities are described by a *United Press* message as being incensed for publishing what they consider groundless rumors.

Lady Haslam, in opening an exhibition of Chinese silver hand-work recently at Bolton, held under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, said she wondered whether missionary work was helped or hindered by the conduct of many Christian countries in the world. "Was it easy to condemn as wicked, rebellions and risings and wars when the so-called Christian countries had recently engaged in the greatest war the world had ever known," she asked.

Departure of Chinese Members of Sino-French Scientific Mission

The Chinese members of the proposed Sino-French Scientific Mission were scheduled to depart from Peiping for Changchiakow on April 8, to embark upon the expedition to Sinkiang. The necessary passports for arms, radio outfit and the entry of the French Members of the Mission are all in order. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese head of the Mission, departed from Shanghai on April 3, en route to Peiping to join the other members of the mission.

Haardt Expedition Departs from Beirut for Peiping

A "caravan" consisting of eight semi-caterpiller trailer-cars, forming the Haardt-Debreuil-Citroen expedition started from Beirut, April 4, on its 5,000-mile exploration trip across Asia to Peiping. The expedition, which will travel via Baghdad, Teheran and the Pamirs, is equipped with wireless apparatus and cinema cameras and comprises 40 Frenchmen and one American. The American represents the National Geographical Society of Washington.

In The United States Court for China

In re.
Annual Statement
of the
Great Western Riding Academy

Domestic Corporation No. 152
ANNUAL STATEMENT
Field at Shanghai, China, this 23rd day of March 1931.
L. T. Kenake
Asst, Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY AS OF DEC. 31, 1930

The corporation is organized and existing under an Act of Congress of March 2, 1908.

The officers of the Company are:

President	W. R. Rice
Vice-President	Chester Fritz
Secretary	N. F. Allman
Treasurer	N. F. Allman
Manager	V. Kniazeff

The actual cash value of its property is Mex.$49,613.02.

Its location is in the International Settlement, Shanghai, China.

The actual paid up capital is M.$40,000.00.

The number of shares of capital stock is 4,000.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is M $10.00.

The debts and liabilities are M.$2,000.00, the same representing current accounts payable and are therefore unsecured.

No salaries are paid to officers except to the Manager in the sum of M.$2,400.00 per annum.

N. F. Allman — *Secretary & Treasurer*
W. R. Rice — *President.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI } SS

The affiants, W. R. Rice and N. F. Allman, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That they are the President and Secretary & Treasurer, respectively of the Great Western Riding Academy; that as such they have signed the foregoing statement; that they know the facts stated therein and that the same are true to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

N. F. Allman — *Secretary & Treasurer.*
W. R. Rice — *President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23rd day of March 1931.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk of The United States Court for China

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

"Fanatics" in The Philippines

(Reprinted From Liberty Magazine, Feb. 7, 1931)

From time to time this magazine has called attention to the useless stupidity of our remaining in the Philippines as a matter of national inertia—just because we're there.

We could have loosened our hold with dignity and honor at any time in the last score of years; yet we have remained, and fortunately have been in a more or less decent situation while doing it. But, as has been said before, there may come a time when we couldn't get out with dignity and honor. We might conceivably have to get out as a result of taking a licking at the hands of a group of Oriental powers of which Japan might be the leader.

God knows we hope we won't have war with Japan, and the leaders of Japan hope the same thing. But our freeing of the Philippines certainly would tend to diminish any possible causes of war, because it would remove from the temptation of the Japanese military party the means to a certain and easy victory. Starting a war by driving the great western power out of the Philippines—the easiest thing in the world to do—would give any group of Oriental militarists considerable prestige.

As these lines are written, an incident has just occurred which didn't get much notice. Philippine "fanatics" seized a town 100 miles north of Manila, and a fight was staged in which twelve were killed, including five members of the Philippine Constabulary.

That's the way trouble in far localities usually starts. In the first reports the native trouble-makers are described as "fanatics." Then they become zealots, then bandits, then insurrectos, and finally revolutionists.

We hope the usual sequence will not develop this time, but it is not hard to see in this disturbance a reflection of the great unrest which exists all over the Orient, due partly to the activities of Communists and partly to the fact that the yellow man, pretty much everywhere, is getting sick of the white man's continued presence.

India, as everyone knows, is in a ferment. There is trouble in China and Burma, and Japan is sitting on the lid of things with the iron of military authority.

Now we have the Philippines, which gave us an awful circus before and cost us more than $500,000,000 before we got them pacified. We suspect, without knowing, that the Communists are active there. That the Filipinos don't like American rule is of course a known fact. We insist that it is good for them to be ruled by us, but they don't think so, and they have told us in every conceivable way, from shot and shell to votes in their own legislature and our Congress.

With an almost unanimous voice, they have said they'd like us to get out. We blandly say they don't know what's good for them, and stay.

If, in spite of their wishes and in consideration of the greatest good for the greatest number, we could find that they are for us a strong strategic position or of great commercial value, we might deem it a duty to remain in the Philippines. But they are neither of these things.

Instead of a source of military strength, they are a source of weakness, since Japan could gobble them at a gulp. Commercially, they are deleterious, for their cheap sugar and tobacco is coming increasingly into our local markets, and can't be kept out by tariff as long as the islands are part of our system.

If fanaticism spreads to revolution there, as it has done several times before, it may well be considered whether it is wise to send a couple of hundred thousand men and spend another half billion dollars to force the Filipinos into acquiescence. If we did, what good would it do us?

But it seems that nations are far more acquisitive and miserly than individuals or corporations. A business concern that is doing badly in one of its branches usually tries to close that branch up. Not so with a nation. If it has acquired a piece of land by chicane three centuries ago, it will hold on until it is forced out. And that is what we shall probably do.

British Foreign Secretary Says Nanking Does Not Control All China

Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, replying to questions in the House of Commons April 1, said there had been no material change in conditions in China since his statement on March 9. When a Conservative member asked if the Chinese Government at Nanking now controlled the greater part of China, Mr. Henderson replied, "No, I am afraid it does not."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,200,000 Shares
April 8.

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 6	Tues. Apr. 7
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	19½	19½
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	33⅝	33⅛
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	121⅝	119⅝
101¾	25	—	American &ForeignPower	39⅛	38
76⅞	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	23⅝	23⅛
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	45¾	43½
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	182½	187¼
136⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	120½	120¾
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	58¼	58¾
81½	25	1.50	Anaconda Copper	32¾	31¾
61⅜	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	18	18⅜
122⅜	55⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	72⅛
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	56¼	52⅛
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	24⅛	23⅝
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	8⅞	8½
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	40¼	40
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	93¼	94
82½	32½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	44	43½
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	21⅜	21¼
44½	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	18½	18
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	37¾	37¾
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	11	10⅜
26¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	9¾	9½
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2⅛	2⅛
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	99⅛	98
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	8⅞	9⅛
14⅞	1⅜	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4¼	4¼
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	94¼	92¾
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	161½	157½
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	47¾	46½
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	33½	29
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	10	Unq.
96⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	46¾	45½
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	53	53⅛
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	43¾	42¾
160⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	68½	68¼
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	39⅜	38¾
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	16¼	16½
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber Co.	43¼	43¾
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	Unq.	Unq.
62⅞	10	1.00	Hudson Motors,	20½	19½
75⅜	42	4.00	International Cement	42	43
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3	2⅞
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	51	50⅝
44⅜	12¾	.60	International Nickel	17⅛	16⅞
77⅝	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	32⅞	32¾
148⅜	48¾	3.00	Johns Manville	64⅝	61¾
26⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	13½	12¾
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	23½	23⅜
35⅜	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	27⅜	28
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	30⅜	29⅝
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	84	84
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	53	52
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	17⅝	17¼
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	15¼	14⅝
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	23	22⅝
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	10½	10⅛
192¾	105⅛	6.00	New York Central	106⅝	105⅞
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	60⅞	60¼
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	Mutl.	9
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	42⅝	42⅝
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅝	55½
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6½	6½
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	10⅛	10¼
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	86½	83¾
69⅜	11⅜	—	Radio Corporation	21⅞	21¼
50	14⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	21½	20⅝
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51	50¾
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	55¼	55½
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	6¾	6¾
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	16	15½
72	40⅛	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	49⅞	49⅛
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	18⅜	18
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	74	72
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	41⅞	42½
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	21¼	21⅛
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	28	27¾
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	49¾	48¾
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	51⅛	49
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	13	12½
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	62¾	62⅛
242¾	166¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	188½	179½
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	31⅞	31
52	13⅞	.75	United Corporation	25¼	24¾
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	17⅝	16¾
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	136⅞	135⅞
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	58⅝	45¼
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	10¾	10⅜
201½	84⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	83	82¼
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62	61
			Call Money	1½%	2%

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Boycott of British Shipping at Swatow Is Called Off

A boycott of the foreign coasting steamer companies on account of the recent increased fare rates was called at Swatow the beginning of last week backed by the Hotel Workers Union and the Overseas Chinese Association. It was later called off as result of the mediation of the Mayor of Swatow with the foreign steamer companies concerned.

With no Chinese coasting steamers available to enter into the international navigation competition, the foreign, particularly the British, steamer companies running between Shanghai, Swatow, Siam, Singapore and other parts of the South Seas Isles, are able to maintain a monopolistic position, and this exasperated the Chinese when increased rates were put into effect.

The Mayor's arrangements with the foreign shipping companies provide that there shall only be an increase of fares of two dollars instead of ten dollars as previously announced..

Japanese News Agency Under Chinese Ban

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to a telegram from Nanking in the *China Press*, has issued a circular order to various local telegraphic administrations to the effect that hereafter the Japanese *Rengo* News Agency may not enjoy the privilege of using the telegraphic service of the country for the dispatch of news. It is stated that the Ministry's action was taken as a reprimand to the Japanese news agency for having circulated false reports. The Shanghai Japanese Journalists Club held several meetings during the week to protest against the action taken by the Chinese authorities.

Siamese Royal Party Greeted by High Chinese Officials

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, came down from Nanking April 4 to welcome the King and Queen of Siam, who passed through Shanghai on the *Empress of Japan* euroute to the United States. The Siamese Minister to Japan held a reception in honor of Dr. Wang and Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, at the Cathay Hotel, after which they and a number of other Chinese officials proceeded on board ship to greet the royal party.

Japan Hopes to Cope with Financial Situation by Issuing Notes

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo April 5 stated that the Japanese financial authorities, in order to cope with the prevailing financial situation, have decided to adopt the gold bullion standard, and as the first step the authorities propose that the activities of the bank note issuing bank. namely, the Bank of Japan, may be enlarged. The proposal will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Diet.

Shenyang Branch Supreme Court Asks Transfer to Peiping

In a recent petition to the Judicial Yuan, the Branch Supreme Court at Shenyang requests that the Court be removed to Peiping so as to exercise more effective jurisdiction over judicial affairs in the eight northern provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Hopei, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar. Kung Chao-yen, President of the Court, recently arrived in Peiping to make the necessary preparation for transfer.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 1st April, 1931.

News was received this week from Bangkok that the Siamese Government have taken measures to alter their Currency Account, which now gives power to sell any portion of their Silver Tical Reserve which amounts to about 10 million ounces.

On the 27th inst. a telegram stated that the Spanish Government have arranged a large credit in the U. S. A. for the regulation of the peseta pending stabilization contemplated by the Government preliminary to a definite adoption of a Gold Standard. It is contended in some directions that a rate of Ps. 45 to the £ would approximately correspond to what might be termed the purchasing-power parity.

These two announcements made no disturbance at the time on our market, which has remained very quiet and steady this week, with but little business passing amongst merchants. The dominant factor in the present situation is certainly the heavy oversold forward position taken up by speculators. The market became very weak at the close.

Silver:—On the 26th inst. was 13½d. for spot and forward, and G. $.0.29¼ and today is 13 3/16d. and 13¼d. and G. $0.28⅞.

China has both bought and sold; India has been a small buyer, with America inactive. To day America is inclined to buy.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 26th inst. was 1/3½d., which remained unchanged all the week, until this morning when it was lowered to 1/3 3/8d. and subsequently to 1/3¼d.

Our market opened on the 26th inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/3 13/16d. and G. $ 32; 4 m/s Cr. 1/4 3/8d. and G. $.32¾; Yen Cross rate 49⅝; Yen 154½; Gold Bars 699. After slight easiness a general improvement set in, and with speculators selling the closing rates were 1/3 13/16d. and G. $.32¼; Gold Bars finished up at 686.50.

On the 27th inst. a quiet day was passed. Opening rates were 1/3⅜d. and G $.32⅛ for T/T on London and New York, which eased to 1/3 7/16d. G. $.32; no special feature: Gold Bars opened 692 and closed at 697 50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 91,953,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,315,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 153,900,000 an increase of $ 1,150,000
Estimated value Tls. 202,761,000 as against Tls. 222,167,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 26	Friday Mar. 27	Saturday Mar. 28	Monday Mar. 30	Tuesday Mar. 31	Wed. April 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.125	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½ 1/3¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½ 1/3¼
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16 1/3 9/16
T/T on India	79,210	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½ 85¼
T/T on France	729,227	802	802	802	802	802	802 789
T/T on N.Y.	28,597	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8 30 7/8
T/T on Demand		31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8 30 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131 3/4 129¾
T/T on H'kong	78.329	78¼ nom.	78¼ nom.	78½ nom.	78¼ nom.	78¾ nom.	78¾
T/T on Japan	173.125	157½	157½	157½	157¼	157½	157 1/2 160
T/T on Batavia	71.159	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼ 77
T/T on Straits	196 739	179	179	179	179	179	179 182
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/2.972	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½ 1/4¼
m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/3.216	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8 1/3 3/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	777.273	850	850	850	850	850	850 835
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	30.324	33¼	33¼	3 ¼	33¼	33¼	33¼ 33¾
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½ 33

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	April 2
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13½	13½	13 3/8	13½	13 1/16	13 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.29¼	G.$.29⅜	G.$.29	G.$.29¼	G.$ 28¾	G.$.28¾
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 686.50	Tls. 701.5	Tls. 694.20	Tls. 695.80	Tls. 705.0	Tls. 721.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.4½	Tls. 72.4½	Tls. 72.4875	Tls. 72.4½	Tls. 72.4625	Tls. 72.5
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.21
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 7/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/8
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 13/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	2¾ %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

April 2, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	94½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100½	4.96
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	95⅞	6.31
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	107	4.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	83	7.42
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87¾	7.11
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100¼	5.98
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88½	7.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	88	8.29
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	88¼	6.88
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	106¼	6.00
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100	7.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	62	10.37
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106¾	6.01
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99¼	5.55
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94¾	5.89
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.87
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	85	6.71
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	29	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	84	7.50
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	84	8.13
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	90	7.61
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100⅜	5.74
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	89½	6.94
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101½	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	64½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	82¾	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	72⅜	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	80	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	55½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	21⅛	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	32⅜	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	53¾	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	82	8.80
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	7	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	54	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	73¾	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47¾	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	26½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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INVINCIBLE, February 7.

(Agents: LloydEverett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:
American ... *Bls* 1,924 *Pls.* 5,492

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Sheets, under ⅛ in. thick ,, 1,421
Steel Bamboo ..... ,, 2,599
Carbon Black ..... ,, 295
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 165

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb 7.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Soochow *Bls.* 35 *Pls.* 34.00
,, Shanghai ,, 700 ,, 688.20
,, Tsingtao, etc. ..... ,, 38 ,, 37.42
,, other Ports ,, 7 ,, 7.02
Yellow, Shanghai ,, 10 ,, 10.22
,, Tsingtao, Chungking, etc. ,, 260 ,, 256.18
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Dairen ,, 30 ,, 31 40
,, Antung and Dairen ,, 50 ,, 52.37
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai ..... *Bls.* 40 *Pls.* 38 20
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 50.70
,, Piece Goods..... ,, 5.20
Hair, Human ..... ,, 122
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 52
Soapstoneware ..... ,, 124
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 243
Fans, Straw ..... *Pcs.* 34
Hats, Hemp..... ,, 32,400
Skins, Lamb..... ,, 2,211
,, Rabbit, Raw..... ,, 40,500
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned ..... ,, 12,000
Musk ..... *Taels* 242

STUART DOLLAR, February 9.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Rye ..... *Pls.* 18
,, Wheat..... ,, 2,481

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 10.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots ..... *Pls.* 4,032
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 525
Timber, Softwood:
Merchantable .....*Sup.ft.* 206,363
Motor Cars ..... *Pcs.* 4
,, trucks ..... ,, 6

PRESIDENT McKINLEY Feb, 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reled and not Steam Filature:
White Hankow *Bls.* 2 *Pls.* 2.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, Soochow *Bls.* 69 *Pls.* 68.55
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai... ,, 410 ,, 401.64
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.... ,, 145 ,, 141.75
,, Shanghai ,, 10 ,, .809
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Dairen, etc. *Bls.* 60 ,, 62.09
Shrimps, Dried..... ,, 39
Lemons, Fresh..... *Mille* 32
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral.. *Galls.* 1,326

SILVER WALNUT, February 13.

Agents: GlenLine Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck..... *Yds.* 886
Oil Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.* 6,301
Rubber Tires, Solid:
For Motor Cars & Trucks *Pcs.* 4
Aluminium-Sheets ..... *Pls.* 35
Aluminium-foil..... ,, 16
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Beams ..... ,, 110
Plates ..... ,, 42
Grease Lubricating, Mineral ,, 15
Leather, Unclassed ..... ,, 8
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 13,568
,, Stalk ..... ,, 1,513
Wax..... ,, 4

ATAGO MARU, February 14.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Shantung... *Pls.* 0.82
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow ..... ,, 92
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc. ..... ,, 31
Hyson, Kiukiang ..... ,, 18
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc. ,, 83
Antimony, Regulus ..... ,, 420
Feathers, Duck..... ,, 50
Skins, Goat, Untanned... ,, 1,058
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 168
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai ..... *Bls.* 63 *Pls.* 61.26
Silk, Pongees, Honan ... ,, 136.79
,, ,, Antung... ,, 5 71
,, ,, Shautung ,, 11.65
,, Piece Goods ..... ,, 23 47
,, Embroidera ..... ,, 0.76
,, and Artificial Silk Mixtures ..... ,, 1.56
Tea, Black:
Congou, Hankow ... *Pls.* 2
Other kinds, Kiukiang ,, 51
Tea, Green:
Gunpowders Ningpo... ,, 334
Hyson, Shanghai..... ,, 1
Young Hyson Hang-chow, etc. ..... ,, 61
Other kinds, Shanghai ,, 2
Brassware..... ,, 65
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 21
Cigarettes..... ,, 5
Feathers, Duck..... ,, 98
Intestines, Pig, Salted ... ,, 13
,, Sheep, ,,..... ,, 15
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 3,781
Soapstoneware ..... ,, 150
Woodware ..... ,, 9
Carpets..... *Pcs.* 27
Eggs, Preserved ..... ,, 2,900
Fans, Straw..... ,, 25,920
Hats, Hemp ..... ,, 4,800
Skins, Badger ..... ,, 700
,, Hare and Rabbit, Untanned..... ,, 30,000
,, Raccon, Untanned ,, 1,000
,, Lamb, ,, ... ,, 7,800
,, Sheep, ,, ... ,, 5,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned..... ,, 19,200
Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Linen, Hand-made *Doz.* 2.930
Hats, Buntal Fibre ..... *Pcs.* 1,800
Skins Lamb, Untanned... ,, 5,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ... ,, 20,000

EVERETT, February 14.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn..... *Sup ft.* 100,268
Rough Hewn ..... ,, 137,373

HIKAWA MARU, February 14.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Tsingtao, etc.... *Bls* 31 *Pls.* 31.16
White, Shanghai ,, 529 ,, 522.34
Yellow, Chungking, etc. ..... ,, 30 ,, 30.28
Wild, Dairen, etc. ,, 270 ,, 280.09
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 29 43
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo, etc. ,, 138
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 63
Egg Yolk, Frozen..... ,, 368
Woodware .... ,, 14

PRESIDENT WILSON, Feb. 16,

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cloth, Unclassed *Yds.* 182
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Wire Rope ..... *Pls.* 123
,, Netting ..... ,, 14
Indigo Grains, Artificial:
60 per cent. strength... ,, 51
Indigo Paste, Artificial:
20 per cent strength... ,, 1,626
50 ,, ,, ... ,, 14
Barley ..... ,, 751
Canned Asparagus ..... ,, 23
,, Fruits..... ,, 11
Coffee ..... ,, 17
Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,000 ,, 3,600
Ink ..... ,, 16
Leather, Cow ..... ,, 19
Margarine ..... ,, 12
Shrimps Dried..... ,, 68
Soap ..... ,, 8
Sulphur Black ..... ,, 190
Ultramarine Blue..... ,, 8
Zinc Sheets ..... ,, 7
Baking Powder..... *Doz.* 160
Lemons, Fresh..... ..... *Pls.* 750
Sardines ..... *Doz.* 4,320
Paint ..... *Galls.* 200
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 167 *G. Units.* 11,378
Automobiles, Parts of.. *G. Units* 6,187
Machinery, & Parts of... ,, 26,079

CALIFORNIA, February 17.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits ..... *Pls.* 32
Flour, Wheat ..... ,, 128
Milk, Condensed ..... ,, 720
Paper, Bond..... ,, 1,043
Timber, Softwood:
Piling .....*Sup. ft.* 151,323

SALLY MAERSK, February 18.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Tinned Plates, Plan... *Pls.* 139
Wire Rope, Old..... ,, 382
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized:
Pipes and Tubes..... ,, 480
Nails, Wire ..... ,, 820
Tabacco, Leaf..... ,, 2,400
Motor Passenger Cars... *Pcs.* 1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 17,819
Turpentine, Vegetable... ,, 416

WICHITA, February 19.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cement Asphalt ..... *Pls.* 1,649
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Wire ..... ,, 76
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Wire Shorts .. .. ,, 841
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 308
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 2,125
Oil, Mineral, Colza..... *Galls.* 5,439
,, Transformer..... ,, 13,845
Paints:
Enamels ..... ,, 65
Varnishes..... ,, 20
Unclassed ..... ,, 3,986

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Feb. 19

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai... *Bls.* 140 *Pls.* 137.56
Yellow, Ichang ,, 10 ,, 10.00
Silk Pongees, Honan... ,, 21.45
Brassware..... ,, 17
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered ..... *Doz.* 8,41:
Skins, Rabbit, Untannen *Pcs.* 1,000

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 20

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 1,000 *Pls.* 3,600
Cheese ..... ,, 23
Canned Pineapples ..... ,, 180
Cocoa Beans ..... ,, 50
Coffee ..... ,, 14
Grease ..... ,, 147
Milk, Evaporated..... ,, 84
Pitch..... ,, 310
Shrimps, Dried..... ,, 81
Soda Ash..... ,, 840
,, Silicate of ..... ,, 401
Lemons, Fresh..... *Pcs.* 39,750
Motor-cars ..... ,, 5

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Feb. 20.

(Agents: Canadian Paeific Railway Co.)

To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Soochow *Bls.* 165 *Pls.* 164 56
Yellow, Chungking, etc..... ,, 125 ,, 125.85
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled; and not Steam Filature:
White, Hankow *Bls.* 1 *Pls.* 1.37
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Dairen ... ,, 50 ,, 32.32
Silk, Raw, Reeded from Doupions:
Shanghai ..... ,, 15 ,, 13.60
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 9.95
Hats, Buntal Fibre ..... *Pcs.* 1.620
Skins, Raccon, Untanned ,, 2,000
,, Lamb ..... ,, 3,000
,, Kid, Plates, Black ,, 1,616

CINGALESE PRINCE, Feb. 21.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Machinery, & Parts of *G. Units* 31,830

In the United States Court for China

MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN
Plaintiff.
vs.
CARL LAWRENCE LITTLEJOHN,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3340
Civil No. 1478
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 23, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is application for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 21st day of March, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 21st day of March, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears form the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1931, MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN, the Plaintiff herein, filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 20th day of March, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of March, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of April, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

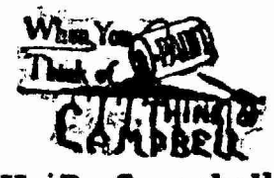
In re Estate
of
MARY ALICE KELLER,
Deceased

Cause No.
Special Proceedings No. 122
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARY ALICE KELLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

J. ERNEST BLACK
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.



H. B. Campbell
1265 Bubbling Well Road
(near Seymour Road)
Shanghai

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